



To set example

## Khuweitir warns teachers to observe prayer times

RIYADH, Jan. 17—The Ministry of Education will take "deterrent action" against teachers and staff failing to observe prayer times, Minister Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Khuweitir warned Wednesday.

Ministry staff must answer the call to prayer immediately and pray collectively (Jamas) at the prescribed times to set an example to pupils he said.

In a memorandum circulated Wednesday to all educational zones in Saudi Arabia, the minister said that the noon prayer should be performed at the place dedicated for it at the school or at the nearest mosque. Pupils and teachers must also pray together at the right times on excursions, while camping or on other special occasions.

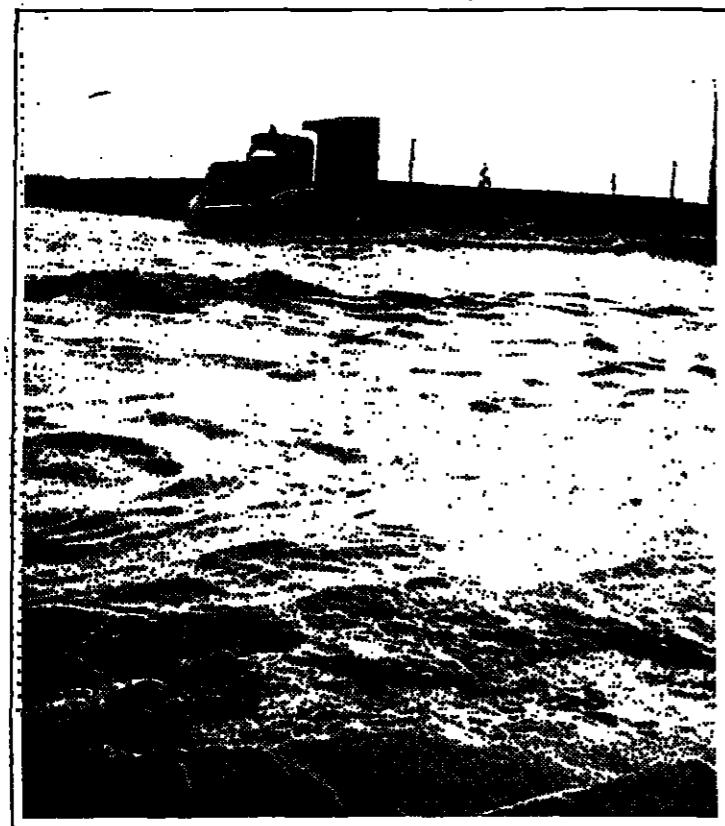
The directives apply to teachers, pupils while in their care and service staff. Dr.



Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Khuweitir

"Ministry staff must devote special attention to Islamic activities", the memorandum said "to preserve purity in their pupils' religious practice, to ensure their commitment to the requirements of Islam and to allow the formation of complete personalities."

The minister also launched a



SPRAY: Spray from a passing car lashes an abandoned truck on streets in Jeddah's Hamra flooded by Tuesday's torrential rain.

scathing attack against smoking in schools and educational establishment and urged all educational staff to cooperate with the authorities in promoting the ministry's campaign against the habit by all possible means loudspeakers in schools, and educational establishment, wall posters, films, slides, video tapes, seminars and lectures.

Smoking is outlawed on ministry premises under a ministry decree. The Health Ministry recently issued a similar order banning smoking in public hospitals.

In the memorandum Dr. Khuweitir also urged staff to take care over their behavior, to dress soberly and to drop pernicious or unconventional habits inconsistent with Saudi and Muslim practice.

Monday, Dr. Al-Khuweitir discussed with West German Minister of Economic Cooperation, Rainer Oeffergeld the renewal of a technical cooperation treaty which is due to expire by the middle of next year.

Under the treaty, West Germany provides assistance in the development of technical and vocational education in the Kingdom, through the recruitment of teachers and the training of Saudi technical staff in West Germany.

It was also announced Wednesday that Dr. Khuweitir will hold talks next week with Cameroon's minister of education who is due to arrive in Jeddah Tuesday.

### Aides discuss South Lebanon

BEIRUT, Jan. 17 (SPA)—Secretary General of the Lebanese Foreign Ministry Najib Al-Dahdah met Saudi Charge d'Affaires Abu Bakr Rafi here Wednesday.

The two officials discussed the latest developments in southern Lebanon.



HONOR GUARD: Chief of Staff Gen. Humaid inspecting a guard of honor at the Ministry of Defense in London Monday.

### Humaid watches missile display

LONDON, Jan. 17 (SPA)—Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Othman Al-Humaid Wednesday saw a demonstration of the British Rapier ground-to-air missile at the Royal Artillery School at Larkhill in the west of England.

Humaid also met Saudi cadets studying at the school.

Gen. Humaid arrived here last Sunday on a five-day official visit at the invitation of Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Neil Cameron.

In Dharan Wednesday, the Royal Saudi Air Force's Technical Studies Institute celebrated the graduation of its 16th class of pilots and technical staff for the maintenance of aircraft. The graduates included cadets from Bahrain and North Yemen.

Eastern Province Governor Prince Abdul Mohsen ibn Jilwi and Maj. Gen. Ali Yusuf Al-Bouri eastern area commander attended.

### Telex popular in Hail

### Khamis phones changed to seven-figure numbers

KHAMIS MUSHAIT, Jan. 17 (SPA)—The telephone network here has been completely switched over to the seven-digit system, Southern Region Telephone Director Abbas Sabri said Wednesday.

Three new telephone buildings will soon be handed over to his authority in Abha, Khamis and Najran and that work was underway to install 8,300 new lines in Abha.

The 32 lines now linking Abha to the rest of the Kingdom will be increased to 48 within a month through a satellite system, and that Abha will shortly be connected

### Fahd contacts UAE

ABU DHABI, Jan. 17 (SPA)—Saudi Ambassador to the United Arab Emirates Sheikh Muhammad Mansour Al-Kuwaiti Wednesday conveyed to UAE Deputy Premier Sheikh Hamdan ibn Muhammad a verbal message from Crown Prince Fahd.

He said that telex services have become increasingly popular in the area while telegrams and other telecommunications services were being handled on the same lines.

Progress in telecommunications has had a great social impact on the inhabitants of the area, he said.

Underground telephone networks will be established in Khamis, Najran, Jizan and Bisha, which will be hooked into the microwave network before the end of this year.

In Hail, 13 tele lines have so far been installed and 10 new wireless centers set up in surrounding rural areas, by Abdullah Salem Al-Scif, acting regional director said Wednesday.

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• RIYADH, (SPA)—Some 150 Saudi and other Muslim geography experts will open meetings here Saturday at a conference which will be opened by Riyadh Governor Prince Salman at Imam Muhammad

President Numeiri and Lt. Col. Mengistu are due to meet in Sierra Leone shortly.

Yesterday, the Sudanese ambassador called on Mengistu in Addis Ababa to discuss the talks.

The PLF sources also said

that the Soviet Union and other communist countries are trying

a spokesman for one of the groups said here Wednesday.

The Sudanese government convened the conference because of divisions between the main groups, the radical Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), the Eritrean Liberation Front and its leftist splinter group, the Eritrean Liberation Front Revolutionary Council (ELF-RC), and the Popular Liberation Forces (PLF), a moderate group with a base here which was united with the mainstream ELF forces during the Eritrean offensive against the Addis Ababa government in 1977. These divisions erupted into fighting between ELF and PLF groups in western Eritrea at the end of last year.

The Sudanese government has expressed hope it can unite the various groups as a first step to negotiations with the Ethiopian government of Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam.

The PLF sources in Jeddah said, "So far nothing has been achieved although

Sudanese

The experts will arrive here shortly for talks with the municipality to identify projects in housing, reconstruction and general development where they can be of assistance.

Meanwhile, Minister of Agriculture and Water Dr. Abdul

Al-Sheikh will pay an

official visit to Germany next month, the ministry said Wednesday.

He will hold talks with the German minister on technical assistance in agriculture and water prospecting in Saudi Arabia.

HAIL, Jan. 17 (SPA)—

Hail's social insurance office

has handled 18,456 successful

applications for pensions since 1964, Moqbil Al-Matin,

acting regional director of the General Organization for Social Insurance in this northern town said Wednesday.

He said that 2,735 partially

disabled persons were given aid by the organization during the period and 185 emergency cases received assistance in the past two years.

Disbursement committees

make tours of rural areas and

bedouin settlements and encampments to pay out entitlements and to examine new cases, Mai said.

Meanwhile, Minister of La-

bor and Social Affairs Sheikh

Ibrahim Al-Angari will fly to

Doha Friday to lead the Saudi delegation to the Gulf Arab Conference of Ministers of Labor and Social Affairs open-

ing there Saturday.

### Despite Sudanese brokerage

## Eritrea unity talks deadlocked, moderate Jeddah group claims

By Farouk Ingman

JEDDAH, Jan. 17—A con-

ference organized by the Su-

danese government to resolve

differences between the various

groups fighting for the inde-

pendence of Eritrea from

Ethiopia is deadlocked after

two weeks of fruitless talks, a

spokesman for one of the

groups said here Wednesday.

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# UNIFIL troops fire back after rightist shelling

SIDON, Lebanon, Jan. 17 (R)—French troops with the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), apparently opened fire with automatic weapons at dawn Wednesday after being shelled by Israeli-backed right-wing militias in southern Lebanon.

The incident happened in the hilltop village of Yater, six kilometers north of the border, where 135 French troops are manning the southern end of UNIFIL's garrison.

French officials said the rightists fired three shells after French troops turned back one of their patrols.

The officials said there had been no French casualties but local residents said they saw one soldier injured after the shelling.

The incident came only two

days before the U.N. Security Council debates the renewal of the UNIFIL mandate. The 680-strong French combat unit is due to pull out next month and U.N. officials have reported a buildup of rightists apparently anxious to enlarge their territory.

Nigerian troops Wednesday began to take over positions from Iranian forces in southern Lebanon who are due to withdraw by the end of January, residents said.

The Iranian Embassy in Beirut has denied reports that 30 of the 600 Iranian troops have defected because of opposition to the Shah.

Also Wednesday, the commander of the rightist forces near the frontier, Maj. Saad Haddad, told a press conference in the northern Israeli town of Metullah that his men would not hesitate to shoot at Lebanese soldiers sent to the area to liaise with United Nations troops.

The south Lebanese rightists have long resisted attempts by the government to send troops to the area, claiming they were collaborating with the mainly-Syrian peacekeeping force in Beirut.

"The Lebanese army had better clean Beirut of the Syrians before it sends men down to our region," Haddad said.

Haddad's men last July prevented the deployment of a Lebanese Army brigade in the area he controls.



RALLY: More than 100,000 demonstrators Monday gathered around the central market mosque in Tehran. The mosque has been named "Khomeini Mosque" after exiled religious leader Ayatollah Khomeini.

## Turkish minister says Greece attempting to thwart aid deal

ANKARA, Jan. 17 (Agencies) — Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun Wednesday accused Greece of trying to influence American plans to provide military aid to Turkey.

Speaking at parliamentary committee hearings on the 1979 budget, the minister said "Certain new developments call for our reappraisal of policies Greece wants to follow toward Turkey."

Okcun cited a recent statement by a Greek government spokesman to the effect that any defense aid to Turkey detrimental to the balance of power in the Aegean would not be acceptable to Athens.

He pointed out that the statement followed the visit to Ankara last week by U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher when plans for a \$300 million American military and economic aid pac-

kage to Turkey in 1980 were revealed.

This statement can be interpreted as an effort to influence negatively defense aid planned for Turkey and Turkey's relations with its allies," the foreign minister declared.

He said the lack of expected progress in the recent round of negotiations on the Aegean continental shelf dispute between Greece and Turkey, held

in Vienna last week, could also be viewed in this light.

According to diplomatic observers here, Turkish officials were highly disappointed with the result of the Vienna talks.

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**Limited self-government**

## Greenlanders voting on home rule

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 17 (UPI) — Greenlanders end a one-generation leap from a rural economy to the nuclear age with a vote Wednesday on a home rule proposal aimed at loosening Denmark's grip on the Arctic island.

The 30,000 voters were expected to accept the autonomy formula, which gives them a greater say in domestic affairs but keeps Denmark in control of the natural resources on the

world's largest island.

Greenland was a Danish colony from 1721 until 1953, when it was incorporated into the Kingdom in 1953. Home rule will give Greenland the same status as the Faroe Islands, an Atlantic island community under the Danish crown.

The two strategically important NATO early warning bases on the island will not be affected by home rule changes.

## Italian rightist trial defendant vanishes past 30 police guards

CATANZARO, Italy Jan. 17 (UPI) — A second top defendant in Italy's most explosive post-war neo-Fascist trial has apparently disappeared from his enforced residence in a heavily-guarded apartment.

Investigators said Tuesday Giovanni Ventura had eluded the 30 officers assigned to guard him day and night. Roadblocks had been set up around this southern Italian city.

Ventura and his political associate Franco Freda, who disappeared Oct. 4 in similar circumstances, are the key rightist defendants in a now 10-year-old, three-times postponed trial for a 1969 Milan bank bombing in which 16 people died.

An anonymous telephone caller told the Italian news agency ANSA the "Communist squads" had abducted Ventura. "We have Ventura and will release him only when the Green Brigades free Freda," a woman said.

The rightist "Green Brigades" claim to be holding Freda, but police have been unable to trace the group or Freda. The mysterious disappearance

came as a wave of neo-Fascist violence smashed against Italy and threatened to topple the shaky 10-month-old government of Christian Democratic Premier Giulio Andreotti.

The radical party called for the immediate resignation of Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni.

Two persons have been killed and more than 20 injured in fighting between rival rightist and leftist factions since neo-Fascist terrorists wounded five women on a raid on a Rome

radio station Jan. 9.

Police said they went to check on Ventura in his downtown Catanzaro apartment Monday night but got not answer after repeatedly ringing the buzzer. The lights were on, as was a radio. They also found a bassett hound.

The officers refused to say how long Ventura had been missing. His disappearance was almost identical to Freda's, who somehow escaped, or was abducted from, his apartment while under 24-hour watch.

### Colony too crowded

## Hong Kong tightens up on immigration

HONG KONG, Jan. 17 (AP) — Hong Kong has imposed restrictions on immigrants from China in an effort to curb the spiraling population growth which is choking the colony, but enforcement may be difficult.

The government says visitors from China who previously used one-to-six month visas to settle here will now be allowed to remain "only as long

as their travel permits are valid."

Hong Kong, with 4.7 million people on 1,045 square kilometers, much of it built over, is one of the most densely populated cities of the world and is becoming more so every day.

Hong Kong Governor Sir Murray MacLehose recently told the Legislative Council that the colony could not take

any more immigrants without impairing its economy.

The new restrictions followed a mass exodus of immigrants — legal and illegal — from China last year. At the same time, several thousand Vietnamese refugees were stranded in international waters off Hong Kong.

The government said legal immigrants from China totalled 71,520 in 1978, compared with only 26,000 in 1977. It estimated illegal immigrants at 33,000 in 1978.

Just after World War II, Hong Kong's population was 460,000 but with a massive influx of refugees from China, especially after the Communists won control of the mainland in 1949, it has grown 10 times in the past 34 years and the government has become increasingly concerned.

Hong Kong has asked London to negotiate with Peking on possible reduction of the number of immigrants. No satisfactory reply has been received, government sources said.

The colony has no natural resources to speak of and cannot provide housing, education and jobs for the growing numbers of newcomers.

Many, including some officials, believe effective enforcement of the new restrictions depends mainly on China's attitude.

There are more immigrants without impairing its economy.

One of the more than 2,300 Vietnamese refugees who arrived in Manila bay aboard the Tung An cargo ship late last month has died and was cremated and buried here Wednesday, United Nations official said.

The refugee, identified as

Champine Phat, 68, was one

of several transferred to a government hospital one day after the Hong Kong-based freighter Tung An dropped anchor in the bay Dec. 27. The Jose Rizal Memorial Hospital said Phat died on Sunday.

The hospital said it was not at liberty to disclose the cause of death but confirmed the man was suffering from "hypoproteinemia," a form of malnutrition, when he was admitted Dec. 28 with four other Tung An "boat people," including a pregnant woman and an infant.

Werner Blatter, local representative of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, suppressed because the Philippine government, which has said news of the death was planned reporters from boarding the vessel, did not want any publicity. He did not say why.

That's death was the first among the Tung An refugees since they arrived here four days after the Panama-registered ship was turned away from the British protectorate of Brunei.

### Swam ashore in Sydney

## Defector vows suicide if returned

SYDNEY, Jan. 17 (UPI) — An 18-year-old Russian woman who wriggled to freedom through the porthole of a Soviet ship has said she will kill herself if immigration officials force her to return.

"Please let me stay," Lillian Gasinskaya pleaded in an interview with the "Daily Mirror" newspaper published Wednesday.

"I'll kill myself" if they try to send me home, she said. "I don't want to go back to Russia. I hate Russia. It's not

the people, it's the system that I'm against. It's no good."

Miss Gasinskaya, clad only in a red bikini, squeezed through a porthole of the Soviet cruise ship Leonid Sobinov and dived into Sydney harbor.

A native of Odessa in the southern Soviet Union and a new member of the ship's crew,

she swam nearly 40 minutes, dodging patrolling Russian crewmen with searchlights.

A university employee discovered her at midnight, bleeding

and in a daze near the Sydney wharves.

When found on the docks, she asked for clothes and explained she had jumped ship and was seeking asylum in Australia.

She apparently began to plot

an escape from the Soviet Union when she was 14.

"I began to realize what Communism was all about and what it meant," she told the newspaper. "I realized it was based on lies and propaganda and I slowly began to hate it."

night, the government denied it had been the master of the vessel an ultimatum. It said that the refugees "could not expect to be further reprimanded" and "the Huey Fong should continue on its voyage to Kaohsiung without further delay."

"The long wait here and weather had caused these youths to become desperate and they tried to force themselves into the engine room. But we, the older ones, prevented them from doing it," refugee spokesman Chu Hsin-ming said.

The 2,290-ton freighter was denied permission to enter Hong Kong Dec. 23 because its next official port of call was Kaohsiung in Taiwan. Since then it has been anchored off Hong Kong in international waters.

Chu said the youth tried to rock the boat "by running from one side of the ship to the other." "This lasted for three hours and finally we calmed them down," he said.

**HUEY FONG REFUGEES ATTEMPT TO CAPSIZE SHIP**

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In a statement Wednesday

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## Callaghan smoothes Soviet feathers

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP) — Prime Minister James Callaghan has tried to assure the Soviet Union that it has nothing to fear from the prospects of Britain establishing better trade relations with China.

Callaghan told the House of Commons his government does not intend to "play the China card" against Russia, which has become uneasy over the development of better relations between Western countries and its rival Communist neighbor.

The prime minister was reporting to the Commons on Jan. 6-7. Guadalupe summit attended by Callaghan, United States President Carter and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Some members had asked Callaghan about the possible sale of British Harrier jump-jet fighters to China.

The prospective sale was one subject discussed. Callaghan reportedly told the others that Britain has decided in principle to sell the aircraft to China, provided it is part of a large trade package covering a wide range of capital and consumer goods.

## Huey Fong refugees attempt to capsize ship

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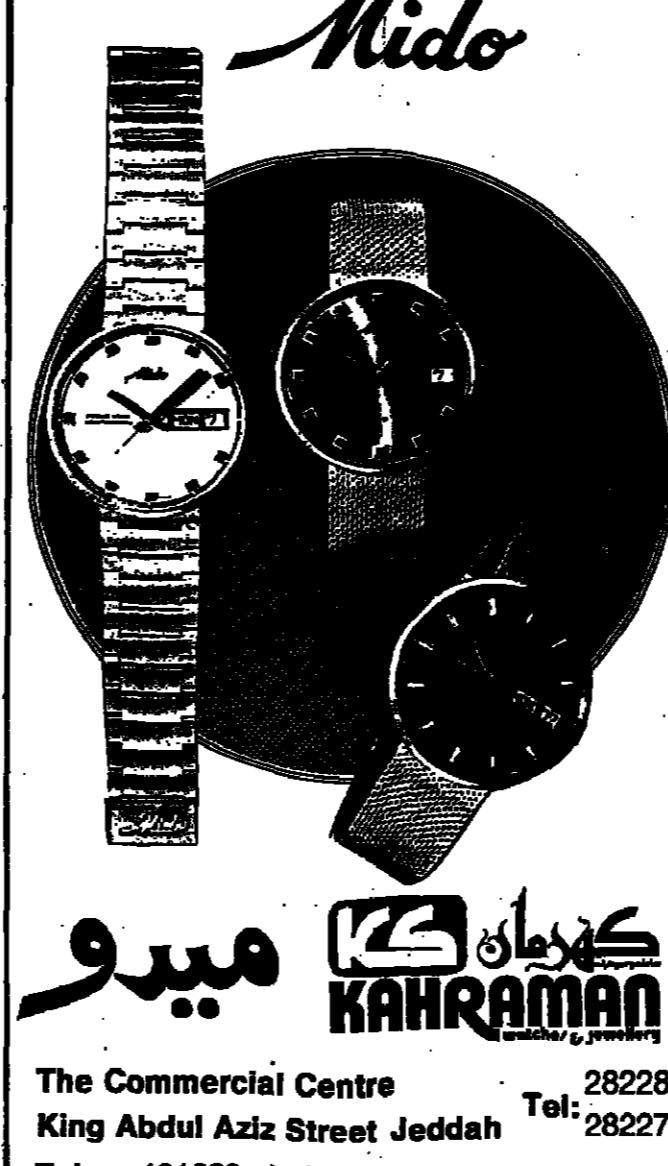
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# Blizzard of '79 still has grip on U.S. Midwest

CHICAGO, Jan. 17 (AP) — Emergency blood supplies were airlifted to Chicago as travel remained snared by snow in midwestern portions of the United States. Temperatures finally warmed a bit, easing energy demands.

The death toll from the weekend storm and bitter cold rose to 61.

Schools remained closed and Checker Taxi Cab Co. offered \$25 to anyone willing to dig out one of more than 100 abandoned cars buried under the 30 centimeters of snow covering Chicago.

**San Franciscan arraigned for assassinations**

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17 (AP) — Former supervisor Dan White faced a closed-door session Wednesday to determine if he should be bound over for trial in the deaths of Mayor George Moscone and supervisor Harvey Milk.

White, 32, faces two counts of first-degree murder in the Nov. 27 shootings at City Hall.

The session was convened at the request of White's attorney who said he wanted to protect his client from prejudicial publicity. News organizations contended the public would have been better served by an open hearing.

White has been in jail for the slayings of Moscone and Milk. He might face death in the gas chamber if convicted.

**Second safest year to fly U.S. scheduled airlines**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (UPI) — U.S. airlines, which carried 13 per cent more passengers last year, had the second lowest fatality rate in history, while general aviation fatalities rose 18 per cent, the National Transportation Safety Board said Tuesday.

In its annual air crash report, the board said 1,690 people died in general aviation accidents up from the 1,436 who died in 1977. General aviation includes non-airline aircraft such as pleasure craft, air taxis and air commuter services.

Chairman James B. King

Most hospitals canceled elective surgery and some were taking emergency surgical patients only if blood was available.

Thousands of travelers spent another night in hotels waiting for flights to leave Chicago, and suspended flights to and from O'Hare International Airport, where only two runways were open.

In Iowa, National Guard troops and farmers used helicopters and snowmobiles to take hay to starving cattle. Some animals were reported stuck in snow up to their necks.

Twenty-two deaths were reported in Illinois, 15 in Wisconsin, nine in Kansas, six in Missouri, four in Iowa, three in Michigan, and one each in Ohio and Nebraska.

With another storm forecast for Wednesday, many residents who managed to dig their way out of their homes rushed to buy diminishing gasoline supplies and stock up on meat, bread and milk.

Transport was moving slowly again on the main highways across the midwest, but many roads were still blocked by up to three feet of snow in Iowa, Ohio, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan.

The blizzard was one of the worst this century in the Midwest, shutting down dozens of major cities and towns and stranding thousands of travelers. Nearly two feet of snow fell on Chicago, surpassed only once in the great blizzard of 1967.

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The scheduled airlines carried more than 286 million passengers in 1978, up 13 per cent from the previous year, but had a fatality rate of 6 deaths per 100 billion passenger miles flown — the second lowest rate ever recorded. In 1970, airlines had only one death per 100 billion passenger miles.

A black South African ac-



TEARS: Coretta Scott King has tears in her eyes as President Carter kisses her during ceremonies in Atlanta to mark the 50th anniversary of the birth of her late husband, Martin Luther King Jr. King was assassinated in Memphis in April 1968. Tuesday a United Nations delegation flew to Atlanta to pay tribute to his memory.

## Young assails S. Africa

### U.N. honors Martin Luther King

ATLANTA, Jan. 17 (AP)

Envys of 43 foreign nations paid tribute Tuesday to Martin Luther King Jr., in a program which U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young said was meant to "build a fire" under President Carter's efforts against apartheid in South Africa.

The representatives attended a meeting of the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid.

The meeting was part of a six-day observance of King's birthday.

The slain civil rights leader would have been 50 on Monday.

We are working with you for an end of apartheid in South Africa and anywhere else in the world that it might occur," Young told the group.

Later he said the meeting was designed "as a foundation for the United States efforts against apartheid... to build a fire under President Carter to work strongly against the South African system."

Carter received the Martin Luther King Non-Violent Peace Prize last Sunday during ceremonies at Atlanta's Ebenezer Baptist Church, where King served as co-pastor.

The African and other Third World people will never forget Martin Luther King Jr. He is recognized by the freedom fighters in Africa as their spiritual leader," said Abdul Meguid, the Egyptian U.N. representative.

"Now that Dr. King's dream has become a reality in his own country, let us pray that it will come true in Soweto... and all of South Africa," Meguid said.

A black South African ac-

cused the committee of supporting economic sanctions that he said have been useless because of the power of multinational corporations.

"We black people of South Africa want to say to the world, we are tired of being used as pawns — pawns in the big power game of the world," said the Rev. Gabriel Seteloune of the African National Congress of South Africa.

Prime Minister Ola Ullsten of Sweden said he hopes whites in South Africa will one day understand Dr. King's "message of love."

"We hope and pray that the white minority of South Africa will finally understand the message of love that Martin Luther King so desperately tried to make his compatriots understand and accept," Ullsten said.

The system of apartheid dooms human beings, just because of the color of their skin, to life-long degradation and humiliation," Ullsten said.

## Military buildup in Europe

### Haig warns again on Soviets

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 17 (UPI)

Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., who recently resigned as commander of NATO forces in Europe, has warned that the international balance of power is threatened by the Soviet Union's massive military capabilities.

In his first major public speech, Haig Tuesday criticized what he called the Soviets' "illegal" intervention in Africa and the rest of the Third World.

The former Nixon White House chief of staff, whose resignation does not take effect until June, addressed the Yale Political Union, a 1,000-member organization.

Commitment

Haig said NATO countries must honor their commitment to increase defense spending 3 percent annually over the next six years.

He voiced "cautious" optimism about NATO's rejuvenation.

The Soviets answer the "plainclothes calls" of Third World countries with large volumes of modern military equipment, he said.

## 'Danny the Red' beaten near site of 1968 riots

PARIS, Jan. 17 (AP) — Daniel Cohn-Bendit, the fiery leader of the May 1968 student uprising who recently returned to France after 10 years, was beaten up outside a Paris restaurant by a group of youths, friends reported Tuesday.

Cohn-Bendit, whose flaming red hair and leftist politics won him the nickname of "Danny the Red" during the riots against the government of President Charles de Gaulle, was given permission to return to France in December.

The former student leader,

lunched with a friend Monday in a restaurant not far from the Paris Law School, site of some of the most savage riots during the disturbances.

## Occidental, Libya settle quarrel

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 17 (AP) — Occidental Petroleum Corp. says Libya's Secretariat of Petroleum and its National Oil Company have accepted its proposal to settle a long-standing contract dispute. The pact eliminates the "fair remuneration" clause which assured Occidental of fair payment for its concessions in Libya, and assured the Libyan government that Occidental owes it no less than \$272 million for royalties, taxes and other items.

## 33 die in Argentina bus collision

Buenos Aires, Jan. 17 (R) — Two buses collided head-on south of Buenos Aires Tuesday killing 33 persons and injuring 53, police said. The crash occurred on the highway linking Buenos Aires with the Atlantic coast resort of Mar del Plata to the south. It is a road notorious for traffic accidents.

## Guyana to probe mass murder

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Jan. 17 (AP) — The Guyanese government has said it soon will open a public inquiry into the "entire Jonestown tragedy." A cabinet spokesman said Tuesday President Asfur Chang will appoint the commission that will be headed by a person with a judicial background.

## Argentina ties pullout to mediation

Buenos Aires, Jan. 17 (R) — Argentina will start pulling troops back from the Chilean frontier after the Pope agrees to mediate in a territorial dispute which almost caused war last month, military sources said Tuesday night.

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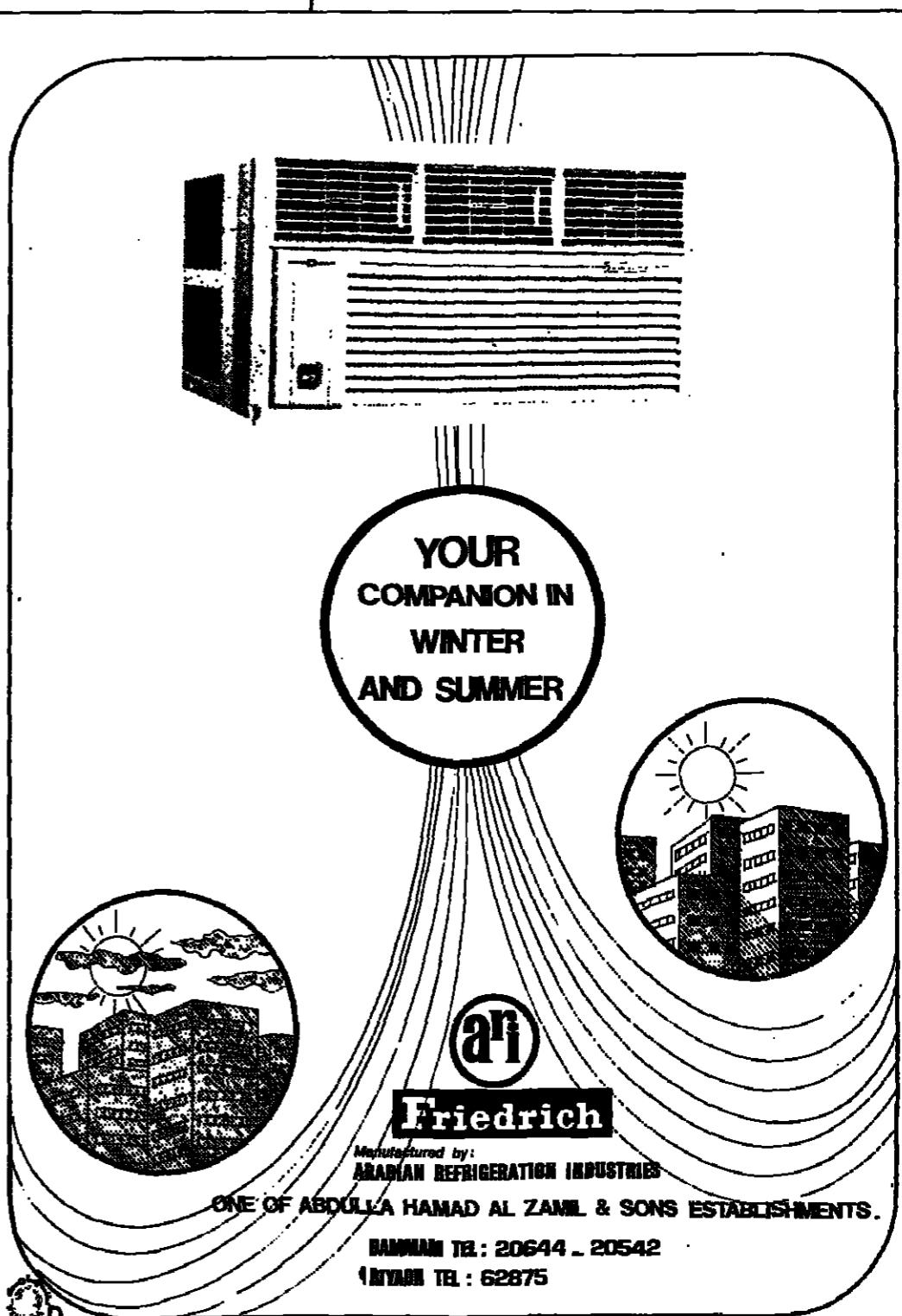
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## MIDEAST CHANGES

The Iranian crisis has added new complications to the still deadlocked peace negotiations between Egypt and Israel. The uncertainties involved make it difficult to predict exactly what course the Egyptian-Israeli treaty talks will take if the Carter administration is successful in getting the two countries back to the bargaining table. But from our perspective, it appears likely that Israel will use the destabilization of Iran as an excuse to "renegotiate" certain clauses of the proposed draft treaty and thus prolong the peace talks indefinitely. The Israelis are in no hurry to sign a peace agreement with Egypt, since they know that the focus of world attention would then shift to the thorny questions of the West Bank-Gaza Strip and Palestinian autonomy, a problem the Begin government would prefer to put off as long as possible. But Israel also realizes that it must keep the negotiations going.

Thus we can expect the Israeli government to play the "Iranian card," in an effort to increase American sympathy for the Jewish state and transfer the burden of peace onto the shoulders of Egypt and the other Arab states. In the pre-1973 era, Israel regarded itself and Iran as the guardians of American interests in the Middle East. The October War and the current disorders in Iran have virtually shattered the so-called Israeli-Iranian axis, but Israel's leadership realizes it must attempt to maintain the fiction of the Jewish state's role as "Middle East policeman" or risk losing precious support in the U.S. Congress. In order to play its cherished role as a bulwark against the encroachment of the Soviet Union, Israel will ask the United States for greater financial and military aid to "compensate" for the proposed abandonment of its military posture in Sinai. At the same time, the Begin government can be expected to press the United States for the elimination of the linkage concept from the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, on the grounds that consideration of the difficult question of Palestinian rights would prove a "dangerous distraction" at a time when Israel must turn its attention to larger, regional security matters, i.e., the threat of major Soviet gains in the Gulf region.

Which brings us to oil. Israel has already lost 60 per cent of its petroleum imports as a result of the Iranian crisis, and it is highly unlikely that the Bakhtiar government — or any possible successor — would ever agree to resume oil shipments to the Jewish state. To make up the loss, Israel is rushing to develop a new oil field in occupied Sinai, a move that foreshadows bitter wrangle with Egypt over control of Sinai's petroleum resources in the context of the proposed peace treaty. The Israelis have made it clear they want to retain part-ownership of Sinai oil operations after the conclusion of a treaty, and they are insisting Egypt become a major supplier of oil to Israel in the post-treaty era. Egypt, quite naturally, has rejected both demands. We can look forward to major negotiating clashes on these issues if the peace talks do indeed resume.

Ironically, the Americans may want Egypt to stand firm on the Sinai oil issues. If Israel is forced to rely on the United States for its oil, as existing agreements between the two countries provide in the event of a cutoff of Israeli imports, then the Carter administration will find itself with unexpected leverage for pressuring Israel into an equitable peace settlement.

On the regional security question, Israel will probably fail to win back its former role. The Jewish state fell from grace in 1973 as far as U.S. policymakers are concerned, and nothing it has done since that time warrants a return to the old security arrangements. Instead, the Congress and the administration are likely to continue bolstering America's new alliances with states like Egypt and Saudi Arabia. It is doubtful that Israel will ever again serve as the cornerstone of U.S. security policy in the Middle East, regardless of arguments put forth by the Begin government.

## The Korean armies

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON —

A new U.S. army intelligence study has increased substantially the estimate of North Korean ground combat power, furnishing new arguments to opponents of President Carter's plan to withdraw U.S. ground troops from the divided peninsula.

The new study, which is the subject of controversy within the government, reportedly concludes that North Korea has the equivalent of about 41 divisions rather than 25 divisions as previously estimated. A major increase in numbers of tanks and other weapons is also reported.

A press account of the new study published this month by the "Army Times" prompted a demand by two members of Congress that President Carter halt further U.S. troop withdrawals from South Korea.

Reps. Samuel Stratton (Democrat-New York) and Robin Beard (Republican-Tennessee).

## Saudi press review

In a long editorial on the F-15 warplanes Saudi Arabia is buying from the United States, "Al-Riyadh" defended government's decision to buy the planes on grounds of "a natural sense of security" that prompted it to buy the best available weapons systems.

The paper said that "certain malicious Arab radio broadcasts have accused the country of lending military facilities to the United States".

The paper denied the broadcast vehemently and said that "never in the history of the Kingdom has the government permitted its soil to be used as a foreign base". It lambasted "certain Arab regimes which have converted their territories into foreign bases". The paper railed at some ostensibly anti-American governments in the Arab world "who ironically

enough, contract with American companies to carry out almost all their big development projects."

The paper said "it's foolish to raise any doubts on the F-15 warplanes because they are intended purely for security considerations."

"All we want is the military capability to defend ourselves against aggression," the paper said.

The paper denied the broadcast vehemently and said that "never in the history of the Kingdom has the government permitted its soil to be used as a foreign base".

The paper said "we need modern technology to help us dispose of rain water the way they do in other countries. In those countries rain, however heavy, is drained off in a few minutes and life goes on as usual."

"We are not seeking the impossible," the paper said. "But since we have the resources to get what we need, why aren't we doing so?"

"Al-Medina" also commented on the "exorbitant rents" charged for apartments and shops and called for a realistic

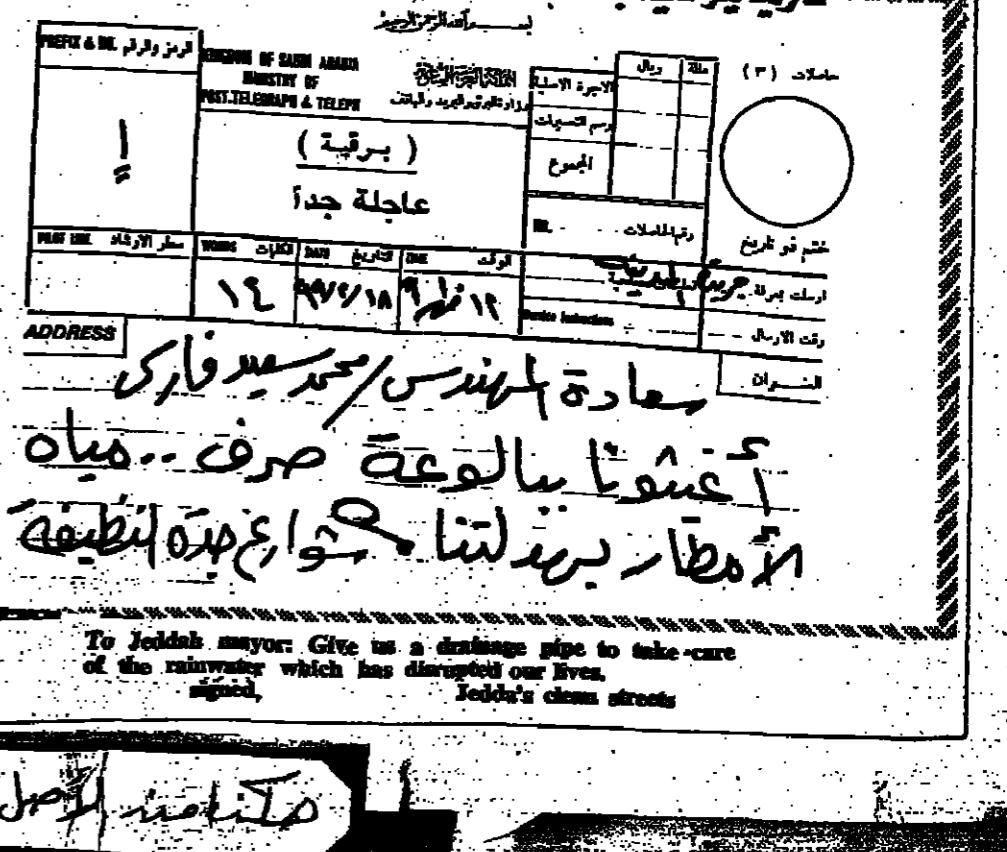
"even humanitarian outlook on the situation".

The paper said that since

the average takehome pay of

average worker ranges between 3,000 and 4,000 riyals, "it is wholly unfair to charge half or more of that sum as

rent. The principle should apply to shops as shopkeepers are forced to pay exorbitant rents."



## UNIFIL and Israeli allies

By Gavin Bell

BERUIT —

An impending withdrawal of French and Iranian troops from the United Nations peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon has raised fears of renewed fighting in the volatile border region.

Almost 1,300 men are due to pull out after the current mandate of the 6,000-strong force (UNIFIL) expires on Friday.

Most of them will be replaced by fresh Dutch, Fijian and Nigerian soldiers, but a wave of sniping, sporadic shelling and military maneuvering has sent tension soaring in the area.

A ranking U.N. officer said Israeli-backed militias have recently reinforced several key positions in apparent readiness to seek advantage of any UNIFIL weakness as it carries out its critical change-over phase.

Palestinian officials have meanwhile disclosed that their commando forces further north, and in isolated pockets in the U.N. area, have been placed on top alert.

Major-General Emmanuel Erskine, the UNIFIL commander, is confident that his men can avert the threat of renewed violence in the troubled region.

General Erskine said, "We are aware of the tension and attempts by armed men to infiltrate our area, but I must stress that we are not withdrawing. We will not relinquish any land under our control."

The sources added that Israeli troops in tanks and other armored vehicles have been making regular night patrols along the Lebanese side of the border.

Kidnapping of local villagers by both sides have also increased.

UN officers have usually managed to arrange exchanges of hostages, but several people are reported to be still missing.

For months the militias near the border have been exchanging artillery fire with Palestinians further north, but there has been an alarming trend towards shelling U.N. positions in the middle.

The U.N. sources said the rightists often warn U.N. officers that they are going to attack their areas because of suspected commando infiltration, and General Erskine said one

## Rhodesia's political armies

By Jack Foale

SALISBURY —

The flickering hope of a year ago that Rhodesia finally might be on the road to peaceful black rule, after six years of insurgency against white minority rule, has dimmed with the injection of an unexpected new factor—private black "political armies" within its borders.

The extremist forces appear to be gaining further strength. The level of violence and atrocities by both sides has steadily mounted. Opposition sources said training lectures or urban warfare are now being conducted openly around Salisbury, and a book on the subject is on sale for 120 riyals (\$1.50).

The public appears alarmed by these developments. People are placing ads in the personal columns of Farsi-language newspapers denying charges that they are Sava agents or have exported money from the country. Here in Tehran, Ayatollah Taleghani has gone out of his way to reassure the families of soldiers who had been subject to death threats.

Around the country, in cities like Tabriz, Shiraz, and Ardestan, the religious leaders have set up youth patrols to try to keep order in the streets at night when the army is not patrolling. A senior army general said recently that groups of trained agitators are now moving about the country, inciting people to violence and then moving on.—(LAT)

The rival forces are being marshaled by the Rev. Ndebele Sithole and Bishop Abel Muzorewa, opposing black politicians seeking the spot of prime minister in Rhodesia's first all-race elections, set for April.

They drill in empty fields in the countryside, ostensibly training "to teach people to vote" but displaying an ominous military discipline.

Reports attributed to Catholic missionaries say Sithole

and Mugabe's in Mozambique

—Discriminatory laws against blacks were slow in being repealed.

Black leaders charged the present white-dominated parliament with stalking.

—The promised elections were postponed until April.

—And the threat of civil war between the new black political armies within Rhodesia, added to increasing lawlessness throughout the land, caused white Rhodesians to leave in record-breaking numbers.

Meanwhile the Rhodesian army—four-fifths of it loyal blacks and white reservists called up six times a year—was reaching its limits in coping with unprecedented shooting sorties into Salisbury's suburbs, as well as an expanding guerrilla war.

Rural whites formed their own defense units, but this sometimes contributed to the breakdown of law and discipline.

"There are too many aspiring Napoleons" among them, Foreign Minister David Smith complained publicly. (LAT)

—The Salisbury Four promised they would negotiate an end to the war, but it escalated, including the murder and rape of missionary families and the shooting down of a commercial airliner. The Rhodesian armed forces retaliated with massive strikes against Nkomati's sanctuaries in Zambia.

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# OASIS

By Shirley Chase

JEDDAH — Welcome to Oasis.

This column will give you information on all aspects of gardening in Saudi Arabia: What will grow in poor soil, hot sun, on balconies, dark places inside, about simple hanging plants, creative planting outside, whether it's worth the expense to have a gardener, transplanting wild plants from the desert, and just plain general tips on how to have green growth in your environment.

Do I water my plants with distilled water? A common question asked here. Is it possible to grow herbs? Why garden anyway? Is it worth your time and trouble to exert yourself in the heat if the factors aren't perfect for growth? Is the result worth the labor with the expense?

Living plants supply color and warmth to your surroundings, soften the starkness of bare walls. The mystery of watching a living thing grow is a dimension in itself. It gives a little extra zest to life to wake up in the morning, relax, and have the pleasure to see how your plants are doing. Outside, once the plants are well established, the air is cooler, it improves the soil and prevents wind and water erosion.

Philodendron is the most common house plant in Saudi Arabia. For a prime cutting, choose strong healthy stems with top growth; cut at an angle the third node down or further. Strip leaves from bottom nodes where new roots will grow.

If you are making many cuttings from a long section, cut just above each node leaving one leaf.

Philodendron grows well permanently in water, and need not be put in soil. After two weeks or so the cutting will produce roots, and then is the time to put it in soil if you want it in a pot. Do not overwater philodendron in soil — a common fault. Feel the soil daily to see if it is dry; if so, water, but do not water if the soil is moist. Place the plant in indirect lighting, when it starts to climb put a textured stick behind it. When left in water without support the plant hangs; it climbs in soil with support.

I water my philodendron with tap water and it's growing fine, but if you want to give it extra-tender loving care and have a super plant, use distilled water. Club soda that has gone flat is good for watering plants. The chemicals that remain add vigor and color to your greenery.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

Mideast Trading Agencies announces that two of their employees Mr. Mounir Ahmad and Wilayat Hussein have failed to report to their duties, since a whole month, while both are under the Company's Sponsorship.

Therefore, all those who hire or deal with them, will be held responsible at legal governmental departments. Also those, who know anything about their whereabouts, kindly report the above company telephone No. 50616.



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## The food of the pharaohs

By Clare Kent

JEDDAH — "Taffadaf," said the Bedouin beckoning us into his tent to share his meal. We had merely stopped to ask the way in the desert north of Taif, but such is the tradition of hospitality in the Middle East that he was prepared to feed our large party as well as his own enormous family.

This traditional hospitality can be found all over the Middle East, and many of the dishes cooked are the same or very similar, in every country, whether served in tent, hut, house or palace. However, each country also has its own variations and specialities.

Some of the dishes which are still eaten by Egyptians today can be traced back to the time of the pharaohs. A good example of this is "Melokhia," a peasant soup, the making of which are believed to be portrayed in pharaonic tomb paintings. The soup is made from the deep green melokhia leaves which are grown in the summer by the peasants and dried for winter use. The soup is made with meat stock by those who can afford it, but the very poor use vegetable stock. The melokhia leaves give the soup a glutinous texture.

"Bamia" or okra, made into a stew with meat, is another ancient dish still eaten today. The "national" dish of Egypt, "Ful Medames" — also probably dates from pharaonic times.

Bamia and meat stew

2 lb. okra (bamia or ladies fingers)  
2 lg. onions  
2 cloves garlic  
2 oz. butter or 3 tbsp. oil  
2 lb. stewing beef, lamb or veal, cubed  
1 lb. ripe tomatoes sliced  
1-2 tbsp. tomato concentrate  
Salt and black pepper  
Juice of one lemon  
1 tsp. ground coriander

Wash the okra and cut off the stems. Fry the chopped onions and whole garlic cloves in butter or oil until both are golden. Add the cubed meat and brown all over. Then add the prepared okra and fry gently for a little while longer. Add the tomatoes, continue to cook for a few more minutes, and cover with water in which you have diluted the tomato concentrate. Season with salt and pepper, and stir well. Bring to the boil and simmer over low heat for 1½ hours or more, until the meat and vegetables are very tender and the rich sauce is reduced, adding a little more water if necessary. Taste and adjust seasonings.

The juice of a lemon may be added to the sauce, and a teaspoon of ground coriander can be fried with the garlic and onion before adding the meat, for those who like its distinctive taste.

### Ful Medames

2 lb. Egyptian brown beans (soaked overnight)  
2-4 cloves garlic, crushed  
6 hamine eggs (hard-boiled eggs)  
Finely chopped parsley  
Olive oil

Quartered lemons  
Salt and freshly ground black pepper  
Boil the soaked beans in fresh water in a large saucepan until tender. This may take up to six hours (or you could use a pressure cooker, which will reduce the time considerably).

When the beans are soft, drain them and add crushed garlic to taste. Serve in a bowl with hard-boiled hamine eggs and sprinkle with chopped parsley. Serve olive oil, lemon and black pepper for dressing the beans. To eat, mash up the egg in the beans and season to taste with dressing. Scoop up with pieces of flat Arab bread.

### Bird Hamine

Put the eggs and skins from several onions in a very large saucepan. Fill the pan with water, cover and simmer very gently over the lowest possible heat for at least six hours. This long cooking process produces eggs with beige-colored whites and delicious creamy yolks.

### Ferique

1 lg. roasting chicken  
1 calf's foot  
6 eggs in their shells  
1 lb. hulled whole wheat kernels, soaked overnight

### Examining herbal medicines

By Thomas Land  
GENEVA—Health specialists from all over the world have come together in a global

project to establish a list of reliable, inexpensive and widely available herbal drugs.

The project could well be criticized by the champions of Western classical medicine. But a spokesman for the United Nations' World Health Organization (WHO) explains here that the scheme offers a potential solution for many urgent public health problems in the developing countries which would be otherwise beyond their economic means.

Coincidentally, many American, European and Japanese drug companies, whose products are much too expensive for the developing countries, are also engaged in a search through the jungles of Asia, Africa and Latin America for medically active plants which can save them time, trouble and money otherwise spent on conventional research.

As one specialist put it: "The (American) Indians have found many of the drugs that we use today, such as cocaine, quinine, mescaline and curare. How many more medicinal plants might there be which could be of value to man, especially in the treatment of mental illness, an area about which we still know so little? We suspect that there are many new drugs to be discovered which could act on the nervous system."

"And these indigenous resources could constitute the basis on which the development programs of many countries could be founded."

Professor Michael Attuso of Togo, the chief pharmacist of the Montpellier Regional Hospital in France, recently launched the WHO project here at a specialist conference about the best ways of approaching the list of acceptable herbal medicines.

Many specialists agree that several crude drugs can be extracted from medicinal plants without highly sophisticated, expensive equipment. They are used effectively in the treatment of certain diarrhoeal diseases, a considerable health problem in many developing countries. Other diseases, such as benign hypertension and certain forms of diabetes, also respond to treatment by medicinalplants4OFNS

1-2 tsp. turmeric  
2-3 tbsp. oil



Salt and black pepper

Wash the chicken. Scrub the calf's foot and blanch it in boiling water to clean it. Scour the egg shells well.

Put all the ingredients in a large saucepan and cover with about two pints of water. Bring to the boil and simmer gently for 3-4 hours, or until the chicken is practically falling apart.

Remove the egg, shell them and return them to the pan. Cook for a further ten minutes. Taste and adjust seasoning.

### Amarantine cream

This pudding is traditionally made in Egypt during Ramadan. Put about one pound of amarantine (sheets of dried, compressed apricots) in a bowl and cover with about 1½ pts. water. Let the sheets soak for several hours, then bring to the boil in the same water and simmer until they are very soft and have practically dissolved. Add sugar to taste if you wish and cook gently until the mixture thickens into a rich cream. Stir occasionally with a wooden spoon and take care not to let the cream burn. Add a few halved, blanched almonds, mix well and pour into a serving bowl. Serve chilled with whipped cream. This cream can also be made with ordinary dried apricots.

## BOOKSHELF

By Leslie Hanscom  
NEW YORK — Reading the poetry of Rod McKuen is an experience that for some of us, offers about the same thrill as eating duck feathers with a spoon. But that is a minority viewpoint. His books of love-torn mooning in verse are reported to have sold 16 million copies. McKuen claims to be the world's most popular poet, and the world being what it is, who doubts it?

His appeal to the young is so magnetic that he has been called "the teeny-bopper's Edgar Guest."

McKuen came to prominence in the 1960s when the pop mode in verse and song was to yell about the joys of society. The author of "Listen to the Warm," however, made calm love and the loneliness of being misunderstood his themes. This caused the generation that was roughly a dozen years past to turn to regard him as the Homer, Dante and Shakespeare of their time.

Best of all, you could imbibe his art whether or not you knew the alphabet.

McKuen not only composed verse but set it to music and sang it on records in a voice that suggested terminal catarr-

rh. During one year of his heyday, McKuen on records is supposed to have outsold Sinatra.

Now it is the '70s, and McKuen is 45 years old. He is not the phenomenon he was, but neither is he out of business. He has a new book of verse out called "Coming Close to Earth" (Simon and Schuster, \$6.95), which will not doubt bring in many a dollar earned by baby-sitting.

One striking feature of the book is the poet's biography that appears at the end. In the ordinary book, this standard description of the author and his accomplishments is wrapped up in a paragraph. In this one, it runs to four pages.

It is the portrait of a colossus. McKuen's poetry, we learn, is "taught and studied in schools, colleges, universities and seminaries."

His third symphony, commissioned by the Menninger Foundation, parent of the nation's most illustrious laughing academy, was premiered three years ago in Topeka, Kansas. His philanthropies and causes include a foundation for animals and efforts on the soapbox for women's rights. There is much, much more in the testimonial.

Any time you encounter him in person, McKuen will gladly expand on it. The other morning in the offices of his publisher, he was discussing on his many achievements, and his eloquence outshone the pencil of the interviewer who was trying to write it down. Any journalist who purports to quote McKuen exactly is bluffing. When McKuen is talking about McKuen, a stereotypist couldn't keep up.

The most globally significant of his recent activities, the poet revealed, was writing the music for the television documentary, "The Unknown War." For this film about the fighting on the Eastern Front in World War II, he composed 26 hours of music, which included 60 waltzes, 40 marches, a cantata and a piano concerto.

McKuen himself is an epic in thumbnail form. A diminutive figure wearing sneakers and closely trimmed beard, he projects a sense of self that could dwarf Wagner.

He said he went to work on the TV documentary "because I felt I could do something for international understanding which the two governments couldn't .... I gave the first integrated concern in South Africa .... I led the first wo-

men's 16 parade in America."

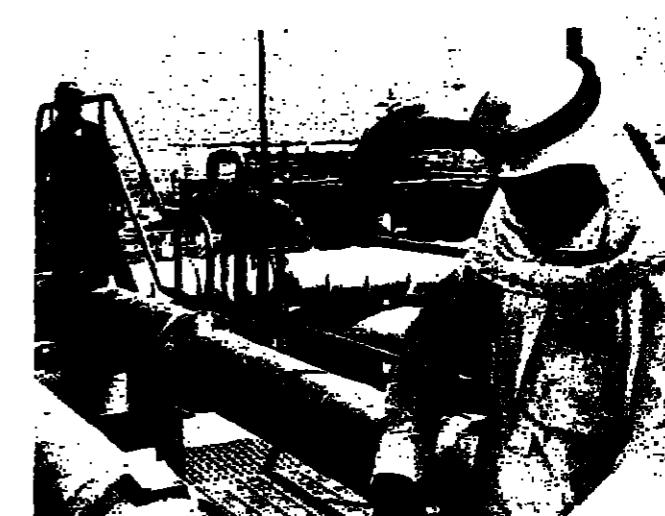
Critics, in their blindness and envy, make light of McKuen's contribution to contemporary culture, but they haven't damaged his prosperity. His home base in California is a 28-room mansion. The size of this layout shouldn't be interpreted as ostentation, McKuen said, because all the rooms are used. For example, seven of them are libraries. As a reader of two books a day, he needs shelf space.

McKuen is now a bachelorette and he said, he is encouraging his son, who is 20 and lives in France, to be the same — at least for the time being.

Coming from the world's favorite poet of love, isn't that a little cynical? "As far as that 'Poem of Love' business," McKuen said, "I don't know how I ever got that rap. If you look at my work, you'll find out that there's a lot of political and social awareness in it. Go back to a book like 'Listen to the Warm,' and you'll see I was saying things like, 'Let us not let our hair grow so long that we can't see through it.'"

And true enough — that's not only poetry, it makes you think. (Newsday)

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## Indochina's massive exodus from Communism

By George McArthur

BANGKOK. — Two rusty coastal freighters wallow at anchor off Hong Kong and Manila, their decks filled with Vietnamese refugees caught in a limbo between a country they do not want and a world that will not take them.

There are 5,000 refugees — mostly ethnic Chinese — aboard the two ships and more than 200,000 Indochinese of various nationalities in refugee camps in Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines. International refugee officials here predict as many as 1 million more will follow them in flight from communist-ruled Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos over the next five years.

Pragmatic estimates foresee an additional tide of 200,000 people this year, most seeking final asylum in a Western world where few doors remain open to them.

Escaping overland from Laos and Cambodia but mostly by sea from Vietnam, they will find the way stations to freedom already incredibly overcrowded or downright hostile.

Faced with an influx of refugees twice as great as the total that will be accepted by third countries, officials of governments around the southeastern edge of Asia — Thailand, Malaysia, Hong Kong, the Philippines and elsewhere — are finding reasons for excluding them.

The cause for their apprehension is apparent in the alarming growth of the camps.

The refugee camp at Nong Hai in northeast Thailand has

become an outwardly permanent city of 35,000 with wood frames and thatch buildings, neat but dusty streets and unending soccer games among boys with nothing to do. It has a poor but bearable subsistence economy built on U.N. relief, black-marketeering, barber shops, prostitution and whatever free enterprise activities the refugees can find.

Some have endured the uncertain hiatus for as long as three years.

At the other extreme, the tiny, storm-swept island of Pulau Bidong, 8 kilometers off the Malaysian coast, has become a compact slum and cesspool. Uninhabited a year ago, it is now jammed with almost 30,000 refugees, many sleeping in the open, none in any kind of adequate shelter, and all totally dependent on U.N. relief supplies.

To provide those supplies throughout the region, the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees directly allocated \$30 million in 1978, and additionally appealed for emergency funds from various governments. On the matter of final relocation of the refugees, however, the member nations of the U.N. have failed to resolve the problem.

At a meeting in Geneva last month, U.S. Undersecretary of State David Newsom declared: "The international community — and not just a few nations — must respond."

A refugee official on the scene here, however, characterized the final results of the meeting "an empty farce."

"The international community really hasn't done anything," he said. "When you talk of refugees you are talking of the big four — France, the United States, Canada and Australia — the rest amount to only a few thousand."

At present rates, the United States is accepting 51,875 annually, France about 12,000, Australia 1,000 and Canada 5,000.

West Germany, Norway, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Austria and Britain take only a few hundred annually. Only a handful have gone to Latin America. Asia takes virtually none for permanent settlement. Japan, for example, has accepted only five according to records in Bangkok.

The U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees reports that 600,000 Indochinese have been recorded as refugees from the communist-overrun countries since 1975, but these figures are considered conservative. They only include those recorded and receiving U.N. help, and do not include, for instance, an estimated 30,000 to 50,000 Laotians who crossed the border into Thailand and simply melted into the Thai population. Refugees such as those still aboard ship also are not counted until their status is accepted by some government.

In theory, all the Southeast Asian states are now turning away the so-called "Boat People," those Vietnamese who make the dangerous escape by sea, but the small and easily guarded city-state of



FLIGHT OF THE REFUGEES: Malaysians help a Vietnamese woman to shore.

Singapore — with an adequate and efficient naval patrol force — is the only country to make it work.

Although both Thailand and Malaysia have naval patrols out with orders to turn away the refugee, smaller boats get through almost daily. Distant Indonesia has a similar policy but cannot effectively control its waters. Larger vessels headed toward Manila are often intercepted, but smaller boats often land on isolated islands.

Eventually these people usually end up in the U.N.-financed camps, but sometimes the wait is long and tragic. One small boat was beached on an isolated island in the Pescadores, off Taiwan, and the survivors resorted to cannibalism before they finally were spotted and rescued.

Increasingly the nations of Southeast Asia and others have begun to put pressure on

Vietnam itself to stop the flow of refugees. Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew has virtually accused the Hanoi government of cynically encouraging the exodus, and an American diplomat who attended the Geneva meeting said the Vietnamese characterized their fleeing citizens as lazy, unproductive and virtually criminal. Malaysian politicians have said the Vietnamese government was collecting a head tax on departing refugees.

Meanwhile, the freighters Hoi Fong and Tung An lie off Hong Kong and Manila where their human cargo of 5,000 people have been refused permission to land. There are still several hundred people on the decrepit freighter Hoi Hong that earlier brought 2,500 people to the Malaysian coast, but they are to be flown to the United States beginning this week.

To get out on a ship like the Hoi Hong, a refugee may pay \$2,800 or more, in gold. It's reported — but without verification — that five syndicates, operated by ethnic Chinese, are now arranging such escapes.

It is still possible in Vietnam, through bribery and official collusion, to have a boat specifically built for escape,

in recent incidents that can be reasonably authenticated — such as the witnessed drowning off Kuala Trenggalek of some 200 refugees — about 1,000 refugees have perished. There is a steady stream of tragic letters to refugee officials asking about missing people who are known to have left Vietnam and have simply vanished.

Perhaps half the small boats reaching Thailand or Malaysia have encountered freebooters in the Gulf of Thailand, which in three years has become the world's most lawless stretch of water. Plunder, rape and murder are common.

All this is known to the people even now planning escapes from Vietnam. An effective grapevine is working, as attested by the obvious calculation, bribery and coordination necessary for the voyages of the Hoi Hong, Tung An and Hoi Fong.

"If you think that has any effect on these people, you don't know the problem," said a veteran American official who speaks Vietnamese and has worked with refugees for years. "They don't think about where they are going. They just want out."

To did not pay for our passage, a refugee in Thailand who came out on such a boat said. "We got enough money to buy a fishing boat and we left."

Such bribery and collusion have been involved in escapes ever since the fall of Saigon (Ho Chi Minh City) in 1975, but with the exodus reaching awesome proportions, officials

## KIOSK

A potpourri of events and activities from around the Kingdom

Jeddah

Saturday, Jan. 20

Hejaz Choral Society meeting. At the PCS, Room 5, 8 p.m. This is a weekly meeting. All singers of choral music welcome.

Monday, Jan. 22:

Rehearsals for "H.M.S. Pinafore," by the Jeddah English Opera Society. At the British Embassy cinema room, 8-10 p.m. These rehearsals will take place every Monday. Wednesday except for the third Monday of the month. Performance is scheduled for sometime in April.

Monday, Jan. 22 — Wednesday, Jan. 24:

British Fashion Show. Dresses from 15 British fashion houses and lingerie from six houses will be featured. At British Ambassador's residence. Doors open 8:30 p.m. Starts at 9 p.m. Contact Eric Edwards at the British Embassy commercial section for information and tickets, tel. 271227306. Monday: Saudi women, by invitation only; Tuesday: for all members of the fashion trade; Wednesday: open to public. Tickets, available at the door, SR 20.

Wednesday, Jan. 24:

Jeddah Light Opera Society "Pinafore" rehearsal. At British Embassy cinema room, 8 p.m. — 10 p.m.

DHARAN

Tuesday, Jan. 23:

"An Overview of the Saudi Consolidated Electric Company (SCECO)," a talk by Mr. Abdallah Jum'ah, at the meeting of the Society of Petroleum Engineers. At the Aramco Dining Hall, east wing, Dhahran, 8 p.m. Open to the general public.

In two known incidents, each involving over 300 refugees it took eight months to build such boats.

Most of the smaller vessels,

however, carrying 100 people or less, seem to be purchased by small groups acting as a sort of escape cooperative.

They contend the refuges

are simply illegal emigres

who paid their way out.

Land has long had a

seldom enforced, di-

recting between economic

groups who are barred, and

illegal refugees who are ad-

mitted.

The United States has

made such a distinction

U.N. High Commission

refugees has accepted

principle in theory,

nations like Thailand

Malaysia insist upon it,

manages to avoid any practical application. — (L.A.)

## Ecological disaster in the Brazilian Amazon

By Larry Rohter

ARIOQUERES, Brazil — From 1,500 meters, the Amazon jungle below is a giant checkerboard of brilliant green and dull gray-brown. Patches of luxuriant tropical growth alternate with swaths miles square in which all vegetation has been cleared and burned and nothing remains except ashes, tree stumps and columns of smoke curling to the sky.

"There are days when it's much, much worse than this," pilot Sidney Sales tells his passenger. "Back at the height of the dry season in August, the smoke from the forests being burned was so thick that you couldn't even see past the nose of the plane."

From one end of the Brazilian Amazon to the other, the sight is much the same. The world's largest tropical rain forest is being devastated to make way for ranches, farms, mines, roads and settlements, activities that many scientists and agronomists argue are turning the Brazilian Amazon — an area two-thirds the size of the continental United States — into a vast wasteland. "The destruction gets cheaper and more efficient every year," says Harry Knowles, a former U.N. ecologist who has spent 22 years in the Amazon studying forest conditions. "If deforestation continues at its

present rate, the Brazilians could very well end up creating another Amazon."

Until recently, the extent of such damage could only be guessed. But based on analysis of 32 photographs taken from a Landsat satellite, Brazil's national space research institute estimated earlier this month that as much as one-tenth of the Brazilian Amazon forest has now been razed — an area bigger than the state of Texas.

The systematic leveling of the Amazon may have only begun. The Brazilian government admitted this month that it is studying a plan to allow Brazilian and multinational timber companies to sign "use contracts" for the large-scale harvesting of wood in 12 selected areas of the Amazon.

According to Hugo de Almeida, head of the Superintendence for the Development of the Amazon (SUDAM), approximately 100 million acres have been earmarked for potential timber exploitation. The program is being touted in some government circles as a way for Brazil to ease the burden of its soaring foreign debt, which has now reached \$40 billion.

The forests that today supply 85 percent of the world market will be exhausted around the year 2000," said a spokesman for another government agency, the Brazilian Institute of Forestry Development.

"International demand is going to provoke a rush to the Amazon, and it is exactly through these risk contracts that we plan to regulate that rush."

Scientists argue, however,

that timber felling on the scale proposed would lead almost inevitably to the creation of an Amazon desert. The same damage results, they add, from the slash-and-burn agricultural techniques used by the ranchers and peasant farmers who have flocked to the Amazon since the opening of the trans-Amazon highway this decade.

The crux of the problem is

that the Amazon's appearance

of eternal fertility masks one

of the world's most fragile ecological systems. In the words of American scientist Betty Meggers, the Amazon is a "counterfeit paradise" — a jungle whose lushness derives not from its soil base but from the continuous recycling of nutrients through dense forest cover.

Indeed, studies have shown

that most of the soil of the Amazon is thin, infertile and

highly acidic in content.

Recent air photo and radar surveys undertaken by the Brazilian government have indicated that only 2 percent of the Amazon is suited for agricultural

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In most areas of the Am-

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burning or are uprooted with

machines — giant chains 100

yards long and weighing up

to 10 tons, attached to either</



## Cites Iran

**Carter begs nation to use less oil**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP) — The Carter administration is asking some 1,500 state and local officials and American business leaders to take immediate steps to conserve energy in response to the cessation of oil from Iran.

If the voluntary program doesn't work and if Iranian production is not restored soon, more stringent measures may be needed to curb the nation's appetite for imported oil, say Energy Department officials.

Energy Secretary James Schlesinger was going before the Senate Energy Committee Wednesday to outline steps the administration is taking to deal with the Iranian situation.

The unrest in Iran has resulted in a complete halt in oil exports, which had been running at around six million barrels a day. Of that, the United States had been getting about 900,000 barrels a day, or about five per cent of its total consumption.

State governors are being asked to enforce the 55 mph speed limit more strictly and urged to turn down the heat in state-owned buildings, Schlesinger said Jim Bishop said.

They are also being urged to minimize official travel

and encourage car pooling," he said.

The administration has prepared a gasoline rationing plan for use in times of severe petroleum shortages, but officials stress that this would be tried only as a last resort.

But they do say that if Iranian production is not restored by this spring, it could mean serious gasoline short-

ages during the summer and depletion of fuel stocks.

As if in confirmation, the Energy Department reported in Washington Tuesday that American energy consumption rose and production dropped in the first nine months of last year.

The report said Americans had an average daily consumption of 36.5 million bar-

rels of crude oil a day, up 2.2 per cent from the first nine months of 1977.

Domestic energy production dropped 1.1 per cent from 1977, but most of the decline was due to last winter's coal strike, the report said.

Alaskan oil production helped reduce the amount of imported fuel by nine per cent, the report indicated.

**Carter reportedly holding U.S. budget deficit to \$30 billion**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP) — President Carter is holding to his pledge to slash deficit spending to below \$30 billion in the new budget, while still finding money for increased defense outlays.

The budget for fiscal 1980, which begins in July, was going to press at the government printing office Wednesday and will be presented to Congress Monday.

Administration sources who asked not to be identified confirmed Tuesday that Carter will propose total spending this year is projected at \$112 billion.

The increase for defense results from the president's pled-

ge to NATO partners last year to raise U.S. defense outlays by 3 per cent as long as other NATO powers do the same.

Meanwhile, the Treasury Department Tuesday auctioned 1.5 million ounces of gold raising more than \$325 million for the government.

The monthly auction, part of Carter's plans to help the dollar, attracted a total of 41 bids, up from 29 at the January auction.

year. Virtually all of the increase is the result of inflation.

With revenues estimated at about \$303 billion, administration will project a 1980 deficit of \$29 billion. That would be the smallest federal deficit since 1973, when it was \$14.8 billion.

Carter will ask Congress, to approve a 3 percent increase in defense outlays over and above inflation — to a total of \$122.8 billion by 1980, sources said. Defense spending this year is projected at \$112 billion.

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**Saudi Arabian Government Tenders**

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
* Directorate General of Municipal and Rural Affairs, Eastern Province	Securing of vehicles and equipment	xx	50	Feb. 12
* Municipality of Abha	Re-illumination of side-streets	xx	50	Jan. 23
* Directorate of Education, Taif	Equipping and furnishing of labs	1/99	Free	Jan. 28
* Directorate of Education, Qassim	Securing of educational aids	xx	50	Jan. 28
* " "	Maintenance of lifts	xx	100	Feb. 2
* Directorate of Education, Hail	Building of ordinary schools	4/98/99	150	Feb. 5

**PORTS AUTHORITY**

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT  
DAMMAM

**SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO THE MORNING OF**

CHANGES PAST 24 HRS.

DATE: 19.2.1399/17.1.1979

TIME: 0700 HRS.

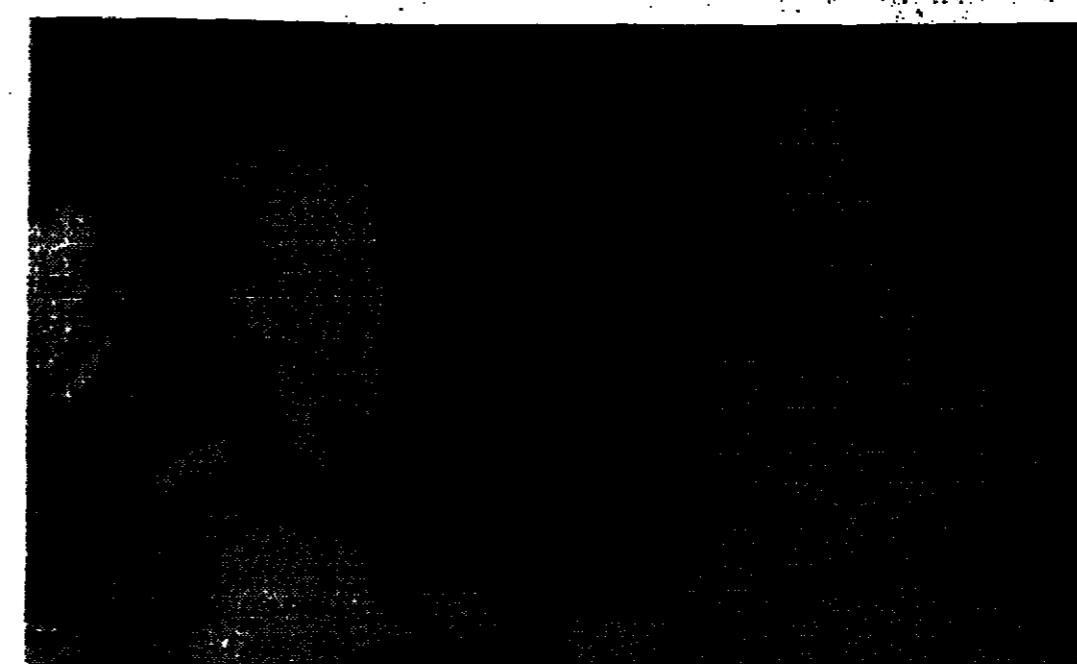
1-Vessels Name of Working the Ship Agent Type of cargo Arrival Date Berth No.

3 DINARA	GLOBE KANOO	GENERAL PLANTS	14/1/1979
4 NUSHI GE MARU	GULF KANOO	STEEL GENERAL	16/1/1979
5 ASIA SAMHO	KANOO	KANOO	9/1/1979
10 GULF STAR	KANOO	GENERAL	16/1/1979
14 WENONNA	S E A	GENERAL	16/1/1979
15 AL ODAILAH	KANOO	GENERAL	16/1/1979
16 ROCKHAMPTON STAR	BARBER	GENERAL REEFER	15/1/1979
17 WAKANAMI MARU	ALIREZA	PLANT GEN CONTS.	16/1/1979
18 ORIENTAL DENTER	ALIREZA	GENERAL	16/1/1979
19 JIN YAO 17	S E A	C. CEMENT	15/1/1979
20 PACIFIC PRIDE	GOSAIBI	C. CEMENT	12/1/1979
21 SILVER ZEPHYR (D.B.)	ALIREZA	BULK CEMENT	5/1/1979
27 STRATHLENFELS	ALIREZA	GENERAL	15/1/1979

## 2-Recent Arrivals

NUSHI GE MARU CITY OF HULL GALLANT PIONEER	KANOO A.R.T.	PLANTS GENERAL	16/1/1979
AL ODAILAH WENONNA WAKANAMI MARU	KANOO S E A ALIREZA	GENERAL PLANT GEN CONTS.	16/1/1979
AUSTRALIND TEGEL ARY SUN STRATHBURA OCEAN HOPE PEDRO RAMIREZ VILLE DE STRASB OURG ARABIAN ENDEAVOUR HERONIAS JINKEI MARU STONEWAL JACKSON	KANOO A.R.T. KANOO A.R.T. SMC. KANOO KANOO KANOO KANOO	GENERAL	16/1/1979
4-Tonnages Discharged:(Freight Tons): 30,286			
5-Waiting Time: NIL			

Note: Importers having goods on the above mentioned ships should complete their formalities as soon as possible. For any inquiries please contact the Shipping Agents.

**Small sugar shortfall seen**

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP) — World sugar production in the 1978-79 crop year is expected to fall fractionally short of consumption requirements, the "World Sugar Journal" said in its January issue published here Wednesday.

The journal said that while consumption has been rising at a steady pace and is expected to continue to do so in this crop year, production is expected to fall.

But, in view of high world commercial and surplus stocks in producer hands from previous good crop years, the deficit will be wiped out resulting in a net "real" surplus of 3,730,000 metric tons, the journal said.

The journal put its revised 1978-79 production estimates at 89,706,000 metric tons and consumption at 90,373,000 metric tons, giving a deficit between production and consumption of 607,000 metric tons.

The comparative figures for the previous 1977-78 crop year were: an estimated production of 92,779,000 tons an estimated consumption of 86,919,000 tons, with an estimated surplus of 5,860,000 tons compared with production of 87,284,000 tons and consumption of 83,742,000 tons in the 1976-77 crop year, with a surplus of 3,542,000 tons.

BRUSSELS: French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet presiding Monday over the meeting of European Economic Community foreign ministers.

**Mayor's budget plan****Layoffs loom for New Yorkers**

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (R) — Mayor Edward Koch has unveiled plans to reduce New York City's persistent budget

deficit by slicing up to \$250 million off expenditure with the possible loss of more than 8,500 jobs by June 1980.

**Week-long census****600,000 to make Soviet head-count**

MOSCOW, Jan. 17 (UPI) — All Soviet citizens got counted Wednesday in the nation's sixth census since the Russian Revolution of 1917.

A body of 600,000 specially trained census officers will scurry about the country for the next week, some using planes and helicopters to reach the less accessible parts, to answer the question: how many people live in the Soviet Union?

The answers will help state economists and demographers lay their plans for the next decade in a country where central planning offices govern everything from the supply of thumb-tacks to the availability of places in school for teenagers.

The politicians will also be watching the results carefully

families with two or more children and more day care centers and nursery schools for women who want a profession and a family, among other possibilities.

The overall total is estimated now at 261.2 million.

The Soviet economic journal "Voprosy Ekonomiki" concluded after a recent study that most Soviet families do not want to have more than one or two children and went on to discuss possible ways of reversing the trend.

They included increased maternity leave for expectant mothers, high housing priority for

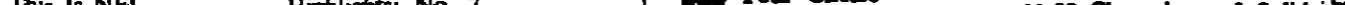
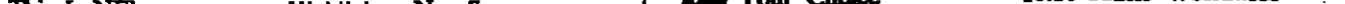
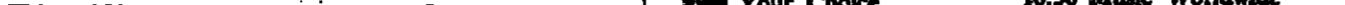
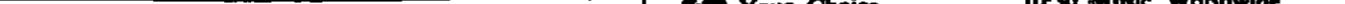
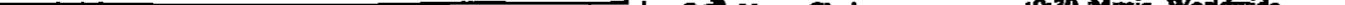
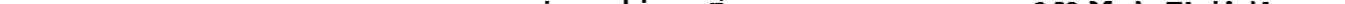
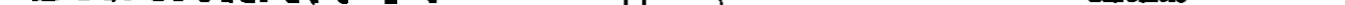
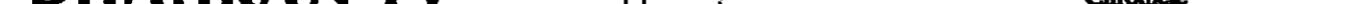
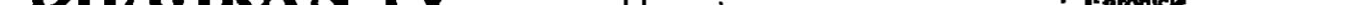
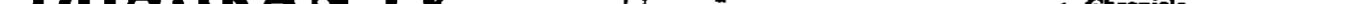
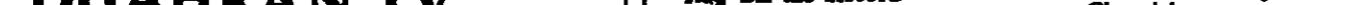
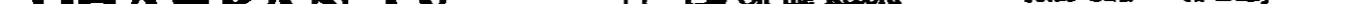
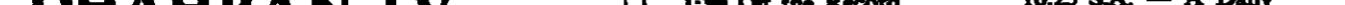
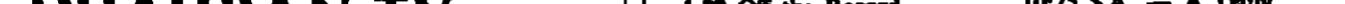
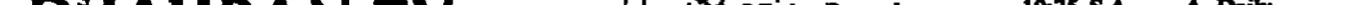
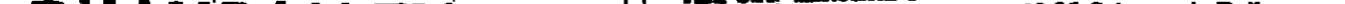
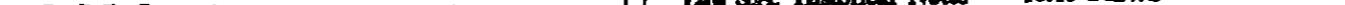
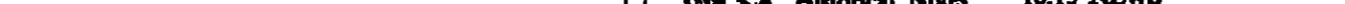
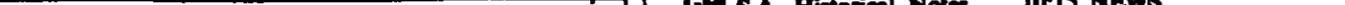
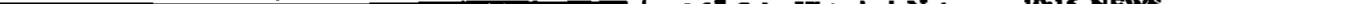
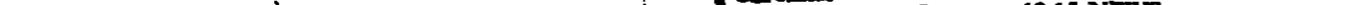
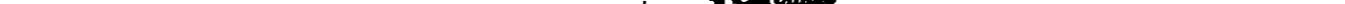
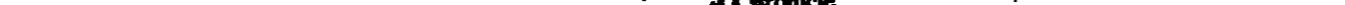
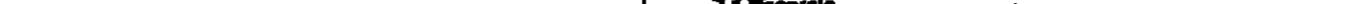
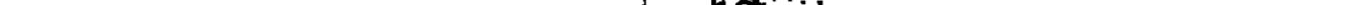
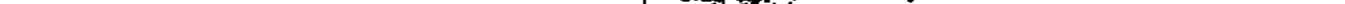
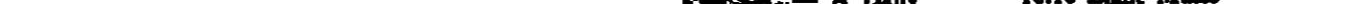
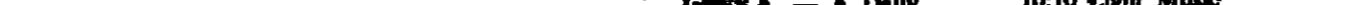
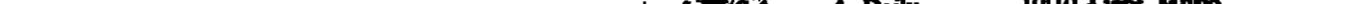
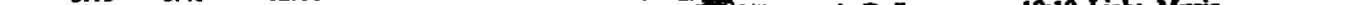
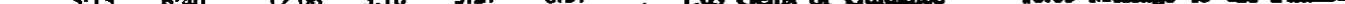
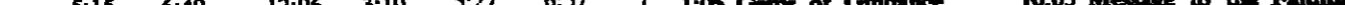
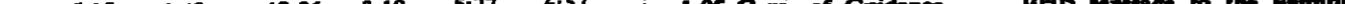
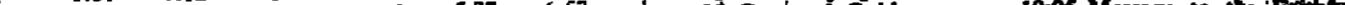
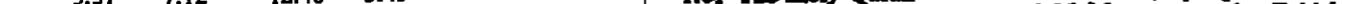
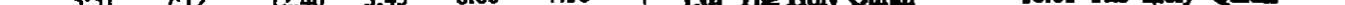
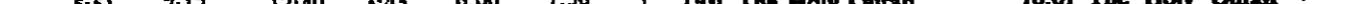
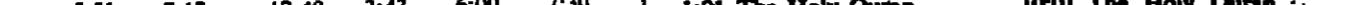
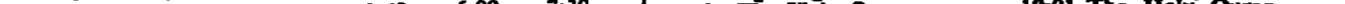
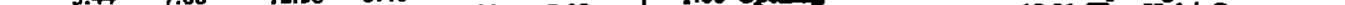
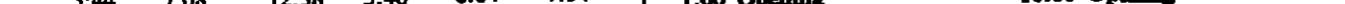
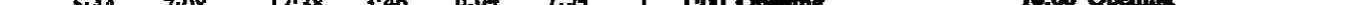
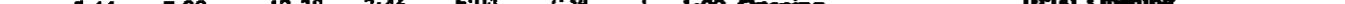
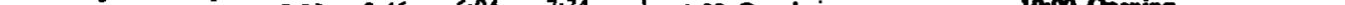
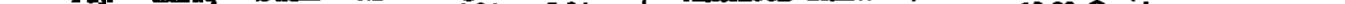
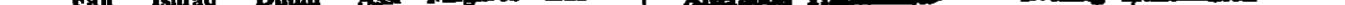
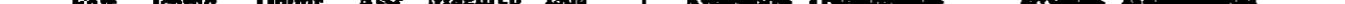
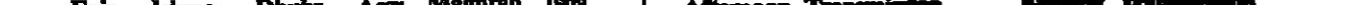
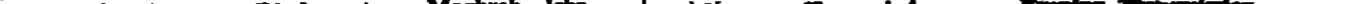
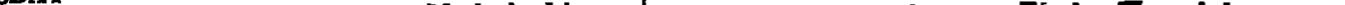
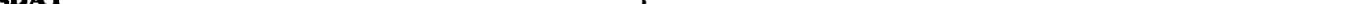
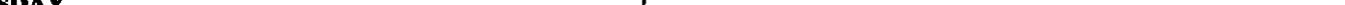
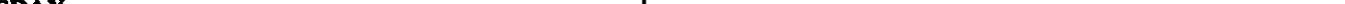
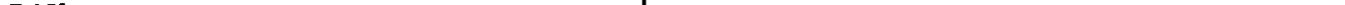
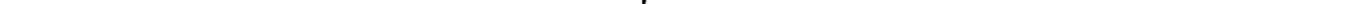
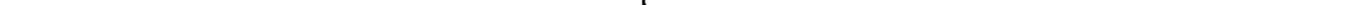
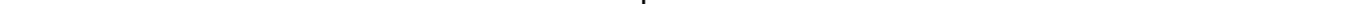
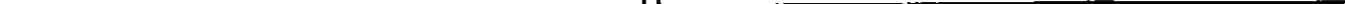
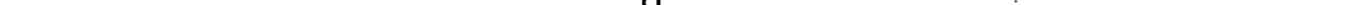
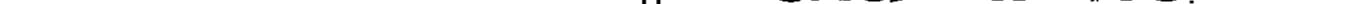
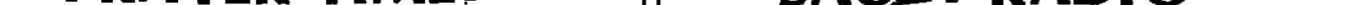
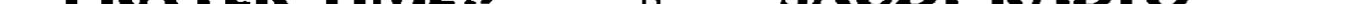
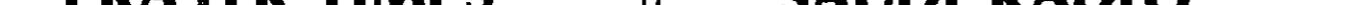
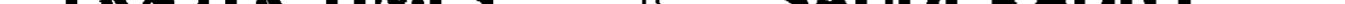
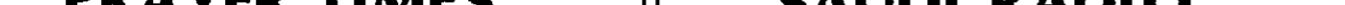
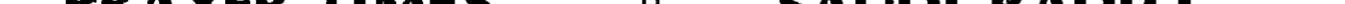
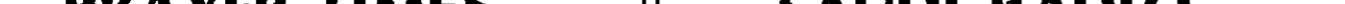
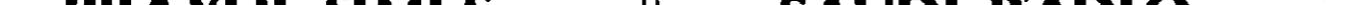
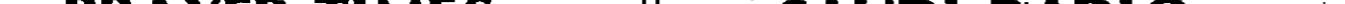
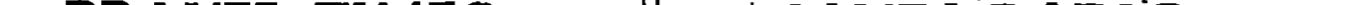
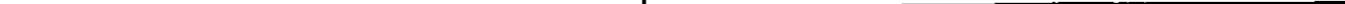
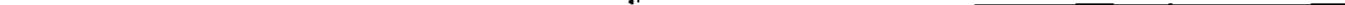
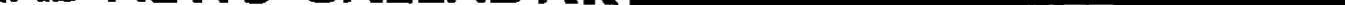
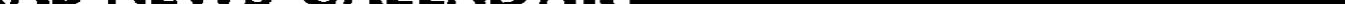
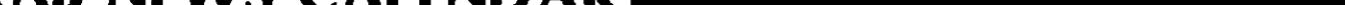
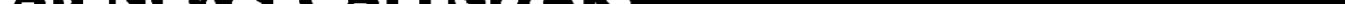
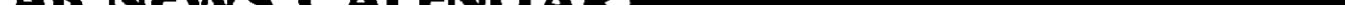
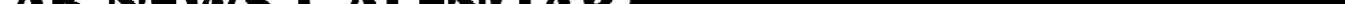
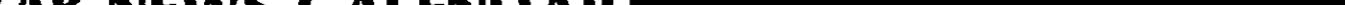
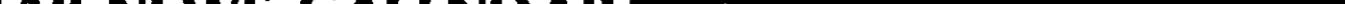
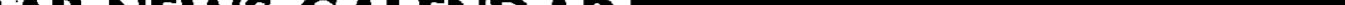
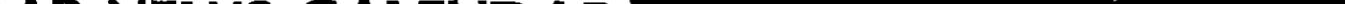
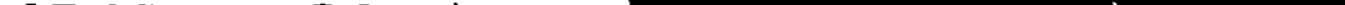
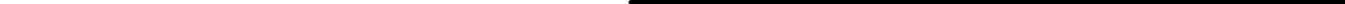
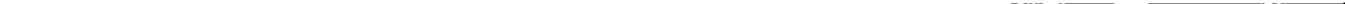
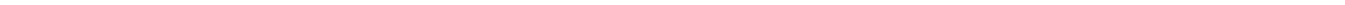
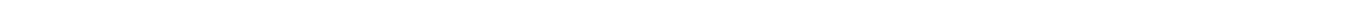
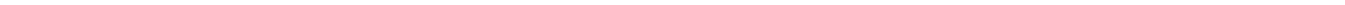
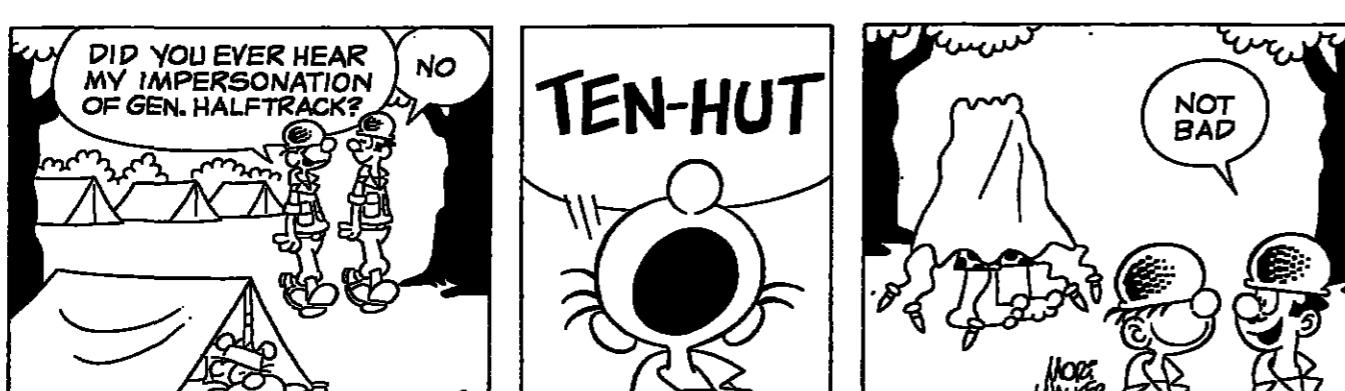
**PORTS AUTHORITY****JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT****SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO THE MORNING OF**

17TH JANUARY 1979

1-VESSELS DISCHARGING BERTH VESSEL	AGENT	CARGO	ARR.DATE
1 —	—	—	—
2 CHAR MING	ABDULLAH	GENERAL	15/1/1979
3 TALISMAN	BARRIER	CONTAINERS	15/1/1979
4 AL HUAJI	ALSABA	LOADING MTY CONTRS.	16/1/1979
5 OCEAN HARVEST	A.R.T.	CONTAINERS	15/1/1979
6 SAVANNAH MARU	A.R.T.	GENERAL	16/1/1979
7 ZINNIA	ALSAADA	BAGGED CEMENT	30/1/1978
8 —	A.R.T.	REEFER/MACHINERY	14/1/1979
9 PORT NEW PLYMOUTH	ALIREZA	GENERAL	13/1/1979
10 HANS KRUEGER	ALSABA	GEN.CONTR./MODULES	14/1/1979
11 KERKHEIM	RED SEA	BAGGED CEMENT	5/1/1979
12 MARE TRANQUILLO	BARCOM	CONTAINERS	15/1/1979
13 OAKLAND	REZAYAT	GENERAL	16/1/1979
14 RIO DE JANEIRO	RULACO	BULK CEMENT	5/1/1979
15 OCEAN FREEZER	O.C.E.	CHICKEN/VEGETABLE	5/1/1979
16 ALIKA II	ALIREZA	BAGGED CEMENT	12/1/1979
17 ALIDA	SABOKSHI	TIRES-STEEL	16/1/1979
18 FILIPINAS SAUDI WILLOW	SAMA	ACCOMMODATION SHIP	16/1/1979
19 OSTFRIESLAND	KANO	CONTAINERS/TRAILERS	16/1/1979
20 —	MEDCO	CONTAINERS	16/1/1979
21 —	ALWANI	TIMBER/TILES	15/1/1979
22 STONEWALL JACKSON	ALPHA	BAGGED BARLEY	15/1/1979
23 RIO DE JANEIRO	A.R.T.	GENERAL/RICE	9/1/1979
24 ARISTIDIS ZEBEDEOLA	OCEAN TRD. STAR NAV	BAGGED SUGAR/GENERAL/LI LIFTS FRUITS	15/1/1979
25 —	—	—	15/12/1978
26 ALPHA EXPRESS HELLENIC VALOR	AL GOSAIBI	RO RO	15/1/1979
27 2-Recent Arrivals HELLENIC VALOR	ALPHA	RO RO	16/1/1979
28 SAVANNAH MARU WILLOW	A.R.T.	CONTAINERS	16/1/1979
29 OSTFRIESLAND IBN BATTUTAH KERON FOSSE EMS	KANO SADAKA	GENERAL CONTAINERS/GENERAL LOAD MTY CONTRS. MARBLE	16/1/1979
30 —	FAYEZ	GENERAL	16/1/1979
31 ACE PIONEERS CINCINNA CONCORDIA TALES SAMOS SKY CHINTA SINED I POSSEHL REICHENFELS OCEAN CONTAINER CHAR HWA PANAMA ANU JOLLY BLANCO	M.T.A. BARRIER ALSABA ALBINA RED SEA ALGOSABI A.R.T. ALIREZA ALATAS ORRI RED SEAS KEDYAT RED SEA ABDULLAH	GENERAL REEFER/	



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CONTROL  
GOOD COMMAND OF ENGLISH  
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TEL. 68514 RIYADE  
from  
FROM 9 A.M. TO 12.30 P.M.

**FOR RENT**

Two delux apartments located in Mecca Road, opposite Al Thaghr Schools. Each one contains: Two Bedrooms, one large sitting room, one hall, two toilets, one kitchen. If interested please contact MR. YOUSOF, Tel: 29131-Jeddah between 6 to 8 p.m.

**PASSPORT LOST**  
Indian Passport No. N-215812 issued at Lucknow on 29.9.1978 to Miss Jahan Ara has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Indian Embassy — Jeddah.

**PASSPORT LOST**  
Pakistani Passport No. AF-401933 issued at Karachi on 7.4.1977 to Mr. Ghulam Sarwar has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Pakistan Embassy — Jeddah.

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TOYOTA CRESSIDA — Gold Color — Registration No. 666057 and TOYOTA CRESSIDA — White Color Registration No. 655712 both are missing. A reward of SR. 2,000/- will be paid to the individual who locates these cars. If found please notify Chief of Police — Jeddah or Saudi Arabian Parsons Ltd., Phone: 5542 Ext: 516 — Jeddah.

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FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED  
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FOR INFORMATION CALL 55247  
IN JEDDAH OR 66463 IN MECCA.

**For the latest coverage on news of the  
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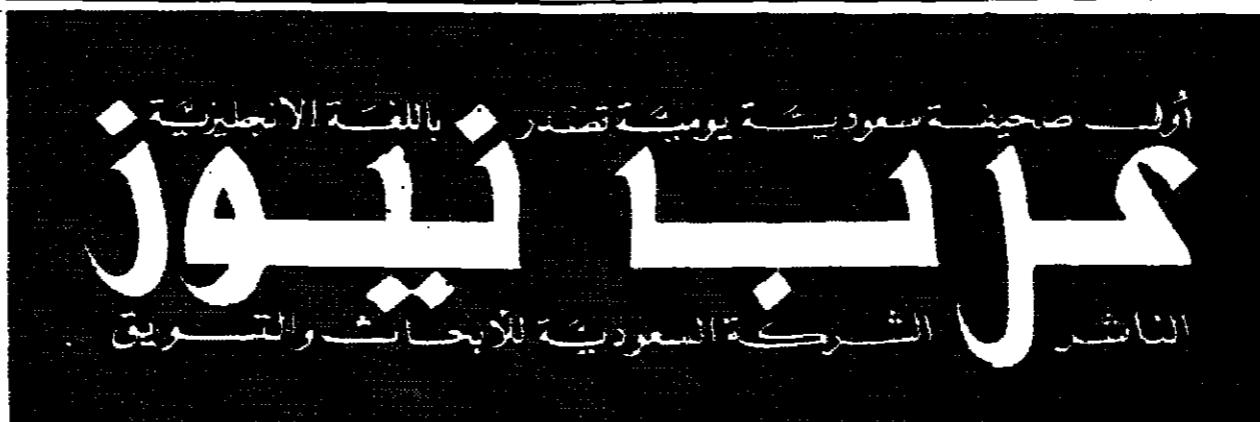


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PAGE 14

## Widespread fighting

# Cambodian troops strike back hard

BANGKOK, Jan. 17 (AP)—Tough Cambodian troops bypassed by a modern Vietnamese invasion force were striking back hard, with fighting reported Wednesday in widespread areas of Cambodia including two coastal cities and remote areas of the northwest.

Thai and Western analysts closely following the Cambodian war, now in its fourth week, said there were sharp fighting and heavy air strikes in and around the seaport of Kompong Som and at Kampong, another port and provincial capital on the Gulf of Siam.

Vietnamese forces, they said, also had taken the remote town of Samrong in the northwest and were moving closer to the Buddhist cliff temple of Preah Vihear.

The radio of the ousted regime, believed broadcasting from southern China, claimed Wednesday that President Khoue Sanphet and Premier Pol Pot were personally directing the campaign.

The broadcast also claimed that fighting was going on around Phnom Penh and said, "although the Vietnamese were able to enter Phnom Penh they

are now facing a people's war directed by our revolutionary troops in every corner of Cambodia."

Analysts piecing together the fighting at Kompong Som, Cambodia's only deepwater port, said Cambodian troops drove back into the city earlier this week and Vietnamese ground troops, supported by some of the heaviest air strikes of the war, went in to clear them out.

The latest available reports said Kompong Som, 228 kilometers southwest of Phnom Penh, was "highly contested" and there was fighting inside the city as well as along nearby sections of Highway 4 to Phnom Penh, the American-financed artery once known as "Friendship Highway."

Thai intelligence said Vietnamese troops were moving from the south toward the Thai border and had taken Cheom Ksan in the northern province of Preah Vihear.

The temple of the same name was claimed by both Thailand and Cambodia and was the subject of serious national disputes which contributed to the breaking of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The temple was finally awarded to Cambodia in 1962 in a decision by the International Court of Justice. It was one of the last places to hold out against the Communist victory in the 1970-75 war.

The intelligence said Vietnamese helicopters had been sighted in the area of the temple.

And a high-ranking Cambodian diplomat claimed in Bangkok Wednesday that about 4,000 Soviet advisers were operating with 12 Vietnamese divisions in Cambodia and that photographs would soon be released to the world as proof of their presence.

Through loudspeakers at all three places, the youths demanded the release of "hundreds of political prisoners" and the publication of a manifesto to lash out at the heavily-handed military regime of President Carlos Romero.

A spokesman for the youths, who covered their faces with red handkerchiefs and said they belonged to the leftist United Popular Action Front, said over the phone they wanted the release of at least 720 political prisoners.

They also demanded a full accounting of the 108 persons they said had "disappeared"—a euphemism for people never seen again after they were picked up by plainclothes agents of the military regime.

And they demanded the lifting of a year-old "Public Order Law" that gives police wide-ranging authority to put down public demonstrations and political activities.

The official Hsinhua news agency said rewards for new, advanced and practical inventions would range from 1,000 to 10,000 yuan (\$60 to \$6,250) with especially important inventions receiving special prizes.

The official newspaper "People's Daily" said the scarcity of inventions and discoveries in China was one reason why per capita national income lagged behind even most Third World countries.

It said the growth of China's material wealth now depends less on laboring longer and harder, and more on advances in science and technology.

The paper's editorial, broadcast in part by Hsinhua, said, "rewarding those whose inventions benefit the people is, in the last analysis, in the interest

## Late News



FROZEN IN THEIR TRACKS: Cars on a Chicago street form a still-life of a traffic jam as winter comes with a vengeance to America's second largest city. The storms have forced O'Hare International Airport to close down briefly and sent temperatures plummeting. Blood and food are being airlifted into the city Wednesday. (See story page five.)

## Report reveals

# Americans got richer in 1978

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Americans' personal income and the output of factories increased sharply in December as the U.S. economy ended 1978 on a strong note, the government said Wednesday.

The public will thus have more money to spend at the start of the year, possibly contributing to continued business and job expansion.

The Commerce Department report said personal income for the year increased by 11.7 per cent, although much of the income was consumed by inflation.

On Thursday the government is scheduled to release a report on the economy's fourth quarter which may show economic growth at an annual rate of 5 per cent.

That probably would be more than enough to keep the unemployment rate from rising above 6 per cent, economists say.

## Deaths feared in Miami chopper crash

OPA-LOCKA, Fla., Jan. 17 (AP)—Two helicopters collided over a busy suburban Miami airport Wednesday, shredding the field with bodies and debris. Police said at least four people were killed and there were no known survivors.

"There's all dead people out there," said a dispatcher for Randi-Eastern Ambulance. "They're lying on the field like rag dolls."

He said eight body bags were requested, but he did not know how many people were dead.

## 'Would be doomed'

# Callaghan shelves Rhodesian talks plan



The prime minister

Zambia.

Callaghan said at the time that the conference could be held in Britain early this year and that he himself would be willing to act as chairman.

He made this announcement following publication of a report to him by Cledwyn Hughes, a former Labor government minister he sent to southern Africa shortly before Christmas on a fact-finding mission to size up prospects for a conference.

Hughes was accompanied throughout by Stephen Low, United States ambassador to

"We reaffirmed our commitment to do all in our power to promote a negotiated settlement," Callaghan said. "We were in full agreement that the Anglo-American proposals (for peaceful transfer of power to a black majority regime) remain the best basis for a peaceful solution."

In his report to Callaghan Hughes said "after the most careful consideration I cannot advise you that a sufficient basis exists at the present time to justify you convening an all-party meeting."

He said all the parties in the conflict would probably attend but that "there is no reasonable chance such a meeting would succeed."

"All the parties would come to a conference now with profound reservations," Hughes said. "Each side in the war is convinced that it can reach its goal—or at least not lose—by continuing to follow its own present policies."

He said Patriotic Front leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe would attend

believing they could achieve their aims by war while the transitional government in Salisbury would attend believing it would lose nothing by offering a place to the Patriotic Front within the present internal settlement."

"The chief motive of each side in the negotiation will, I am afraid, not be to seek an understanding but rather to demonstrate that the other is unreasonable and intransigent," Hughes said. "This is a prescription for breakdown, subsequent intensification of the war and intensified Communist involvement."

But Hughes added "I strongly recommend that we should nevertheless continue to do everything we can to work for a negotiated solution and we should be ready to act (rapidly if necessary) to bring the parties together as soon as an opportunity presents itself to do so with some hope of a successful outcome."

Hughes added that Low "fully supports these conclusions."

# Iran said resuming fuel oil exports

TEHRAN, Jan. 17 (R)—Iran is to resume oil exports for the first time in three weeks within the next few days, National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) sources said Wednesday.

Exports from Iran, normally the world's second biggest exporter after Saudi Arabia, have been halted since Dec. 2 because of strikes in the fields.

But the sources said only limited quantities of fuel oil would be exported to create acutely-needed storage space and no move had been made to begin exports of crude.

They said five tankers were preparing to ship some 300,000 tons of fuel oil to countries including Italy, the Netherlands and Singapore.

The production of crude oil has hovered between 400,000 and 485,000 barrels a day over the past four days. Domestic needs require daily production of 700,000 barrels.

Production started picking up in the fields just under a week ago as workers at five large refineries were persuaded to return to work by opposition leaders.

Because of the bottleneck in fuel oil exports that jamaic the normal slow of other products through the system, there were still severe shortages in other parts of the country of heating oil and gasoline.

# John Wayne's cancer spreads, tests show

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 17 (AP)—More cancer has been found in John Wayne, who had his cancerous stomach removed last week, his doctors said Wednesday.

The final pathological report taken on body tissues after the 9-hour operation on the 71-year-old actor was completed last Friday, showed evidence of cancer in the gastric lymph nodes, said Bernard Strohm, administrator of the UCLA Medical Center.

"Doctors had prepared us of this eventually," said Patrick Strohm.

"It didn't come as a total shock," said his son, Michael. "He's been down this road before. We're hopeful," said his son, Michael.

Wayne was told about the new finding Tuesday night and he took the news in stride, said Michael. "He's been down this road before. We're hopeful," said his son, Michael.

Doctors had prepared us of this eventually," said Patrick Strohm.

"It didn't come as a total shock," said his son, Michael.

In 1964, Wayne had part of his left lung removed after doctors found it to be cancerous.

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## From page one

### Britain

Another government statement on the crisis will be made in parliament Thursday.

### Iran

Egyptian and Iranian leaders. (Story on page three)

Reporters were denied access to the hotel, but sources said Sadat and the Shah resumed Wednesday morning the "informal, heart-to-heart" talks they began late Tuesday.

Egyptian officials said the Shah's plane was not certain, and Sadat was leaving it to him to decide the length of his visit.

Egyptian officials said Sadat is aware the Shah's visit is a "very sensitive and delicate affair" and could give rise to criticism both in Iran and some nations of the Third World.

Wednesday trouble-shooting committees in the regions reported some strikers were still flouting appeals from Callaghan to ease their picketing.

With train drivers set to begin a one-day national strike Thursday—their second this week—the government was concerned that critical shortages were looming, the source said.

A state of emergency would give the administration power to requisition trucks which could be driven by troops.

### Atherton

that settlements in these territories were illegal and an obstacle to peace—had not changed.

On Wednesday the finance committee of the Knesset (parliament) appropriated \$37.7 million for the proposed settlements.

The state-run radio said the money will go to "expansion" of settlements in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and the Golani Heights.

In addition, the committee approved some \$3 million for the construction of a highway "that will cut across the Samaria region" of the West Bank, the radio said.

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